

ORDER TSAR HELD IN CUSTODY, WITH CONSORT AS WELL

To Be Brought Back To
Tsarskoe Selo Under
Military Guard

LOAN OF LIBERTY

Officer Foiled In Attempt
To Kill Minister Of
Justice Kerenski

COMMITTS SUICIDE

General Political Amnesty
Proclaimed; Finland Con-
stitution Confirmed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 21.—The Government has ordered the ex-Tsar and ex-Tsarina to be regarded as deprived of their liberty and brought to Tsarskoe Selo. General Alexieff is ordered to place a detachment of troops to guard the ex-Tsar at the disposal of four members of the Duma, who have been sent to Moghileff, on the Dniester, where the ex-Tsar is at present.

The Dowager-Empress visited the ex-Tsar, but has now returned to Kiev, to which city she withdrew some time ago, in consequence of the fact that her son would not heed her warning.

The Government has issued an appeal to the army, stating that the re-organization of internal affairs depends on a sure defence against the enemy. The Government counts on the unimpairable solidarity and discipline of the army to conduct the war to victory.

Appeal for National Unity
Lieutenant-General Korniloff, the new Commander of the troops in Petrograd, has issued a manifesto, appealing for national unity and trusty support for the fighters.

The Black Sea Fleet has adhered to the new regime.
Delegates from the Duma are visiting the front, the Black Sea Fleet and also the provinces, to explain the significance of events.

It is proposed to raise a great "liberty loan."

The Government has increased by two milliard Roubles the amount of notes the State Bank may issue.

A cavalry captain, today, tried to interview the Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski. His conduct being suspicious, he was searched and a revolver found on him, which he snatched and committed suicide with.

The Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski, announces that sentences on prisoners who escaped or were released by the mob during the Revolution will be halved, if they voluntarily surrender.

General Political Amnesty
The Provisional Government has proclaimed a general political amnesty and has also confirmed the constitution of Finland and provided for the early convocation of the Finnish Diet.

The ex-Minister of Finance, M. Bark, has been released.

It transpires that, when M. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior, first learned that an armed mob was approaching his residence, he escaped by a back entrance, without telling his own guards. He drove off to the village of Shuvalovo, a few miles from Petrograd.

In order to put his pursuers off the scent, he suddenly ordered his chauffeur to drive to another suburb, where he took refuge in the house of his doctor for two days. Then his brother arrived and persuaded him to surrender.

When the Revolution broke out in Petrograd, the Minister of War and General Khabaloff prepared to defend the Winter Palace and posted a strong guard and a number of machine-guns. The Palace officials unsuccessfully urged on them the necessity for rescinding their order and finally telephoned to Grand Duke Michael, who, on his

54 More Villages Occupied By British Whilst French Clear Many Thousand Kilos.

Germans Develop More Resistance, But Steady Drive
Continues; Prevent Allies' Offensive, Says Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Despite less favorable weather, considerable progress was made on the greater part of our front in our advance southward of Arras and a further fourteen villages were cleared of the enemy. We have now passed the general line of Canizy-Estree-en-Chausee - Nurlu - Velu-St. Leger.

We drove off a counter-attack, southward of Arras and made a raid, north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast, bringing back some prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed an important ammunition depot, with good results. During air-fights, a German machine was brought down in flames and two were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

Advancing Rapidly

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We advanced rapidly, south-eastward and eastward of Peronne, reaching points ten miles eastward of the Somme. We occupied another forty villages in this area.

The enemy are developing considerable resistance in a number of places between Nurlu and Arras, but their rear-guards are being steadily expelled from their positions and our progress continues. We carried out successful raids, eastward of Arras and north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast.

We repulsed a raiding-party, eastward of Neuville St. Vaast. The enemy blew a mine, south-eastward of Ypres, damaging their own trenches.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports that, apart from engagements in the regions of the Somme and the Oise, no events of importance have occurred.

No Trouble Crossing Somme
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that there was no trouble experienced in crossing the Somme, although the main bridges

were destroyed and the lesser ones damaged.

Our patrols are now far east of the river, with our cavalry well forward. Many small parties of jaegers have been encountered, chiefly reconnoitering and galloping off. In one case, they attempted to cut off one of our infantry detachments, but an air-man bombed and killed three of them and scattered the remainder.

The prisoners captured recently unanimously state that the movement is having a demoralising effect on the soldiers, who do not believe the explanations given by their officers.

Soldiers Dislike Wrecking
The Germans are showing a distaste for participating in the wholesale burning of the townships and villages, fearing reprisals if the Allies reach the Fatherland. Very few of the prisoners knew that the wells had been poisoned. All the wells in the Chaules district have been poisoned.

Rain quenched many of the conflagrations. The cross-roads east of the Somme are yawning craters. The railway track at Peronne is not badly damaged.

We must not expect the pace of our advance long to continue. It is evident that our hustling tactics have forced the enemy to abandon lines where they had prepared to make a stand.

French Losses Insignificant
Paris, March 21.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: Between the Somme and the Aisne, our troops made fresh progress. Proceeding to occupy the re-conquered zone, our cavalry, north of the Somme, advanced as far as the outskirts of Roupy, seven kilometers from St. Quentin, where they gave chase to an enemy cavalry patrol.

North-east of Chauny, our infantry occupied Tergnier and crossed the St. Quentin Canal. Some lively skirmishes with detachments of the enemy terminated to our advantage.

During several days' pursuit, our losses on the whole front have been insignificant.

Everywhere, we found evidence of systematic vandalism, mostly without

(Continued on Page 2)

China Getting Nearer To War With Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 22.—The necessity for China to take the third step in her relations with Germany, as soon as possible, in order to avoid complications, is already becoming evident.

It is understood that the Dutch Minister, on the ground that Germans in China still enjoy the privileges of extra-territoriality, claims to be entitled to take charge of German Consular rights and is sending Dutch officials to the various ports, to take charge of German interests.

On the other hand, the Chinese Government, while anxious to protect German subjects and their property, contends that Germans no longer enjoy special privileges and the officials appointed by the Dutch Legation cannot be recognised.

Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Peking, yesterday. It is understood that his visit is connected with the proposed revision of the Customs tariff.

London, March 21.—The German Consul at Pakhoi left on the 19th, but the German Consul at Canton still remains here.

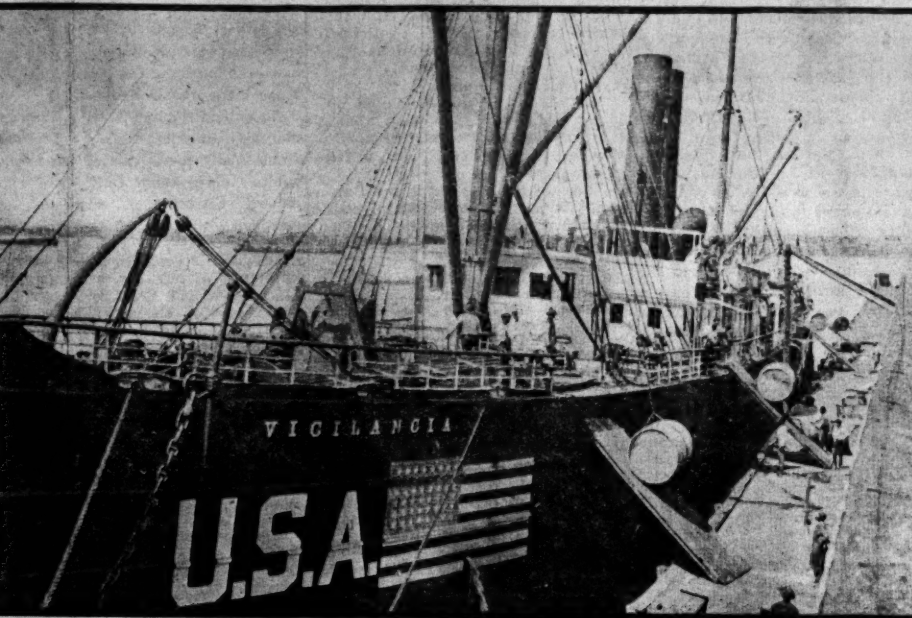
Chengtu, March 22.—The German Consular Agent is not leaving. He says that he has received orders to remain.

And Now You Know, However Little Sun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that the War Cabinet is considering a mutual arrangement for internment in a neutral country prisoners of war who have been in captivity for a very long time.

S.S. Vigilancia, Torpedoed, With Loss of Seven Americans, A Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Ship, May Cause War



This photo shows the s.s. Vigilancia, one of the Gaston, Williams and Wigmore fleet, loading tobacco for France. This firm annually fulfills very large contracts with the French Tobacco Monopoly. The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning only a few days ago. Presumably she bore the same American marks as shown in the above, or larger ones. The above photograph was courteously supplied by Messrs. Keegan and Rosencranz, managers of the G.W.W. Far Eastern Division.

PORTUGUESE CONTINGENT IS FIGHTING IN FRANCE

Brother of Consul-General
d'Oliveira Artillery Officer;
Macau Governor Quits

Reports from Portugal indicate that conditions there are much better than for many years past. The whole country is busy catering to the military needs, and factories are working hard for the output of ammunition and other war commodities.

The outbreak which Machado Santos and about a hundred of his followers made in the northern part of Portugal some time ago was promptly suppressed and the leader has been imprisoned. Order prevails everywhere, and the military situation is also very satisfactory.

Among the soldiers who have left Lisbon for France is a brother of the Portuguese Consul-General in Shanghai, Lieutenant Fernando d'Oliveira, who is an officer in the artillery.

News has been received that Governor Mala of Macau who was the recipient of a cordial welcome from the Portuguese community of Shanghai when on his way to Lisbon, has since tendered his resignation. The reason for this is not yet known here, but it is supposed that as a former naval officer his enthusiasm for military service has carried him off the political platform for the present.

LICENCES FOR ENEMIES FOR AFTER-WAR TRADE

Is Recommendation Passed By
British Association of Cham-
bers of Commerce

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 21.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce has passed resolutions in favor of the metric system of weights and measures and urging that enemy subjects should only be allowed to trade in the United Kingdom after the war by licence.

May Send Prisoners To Neutral Countries

British Debate Scheme For In-
ternment Those Long Held
In Captivity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that the War Cabinet is considering a mutual arrangement for internment in a neutral country prisoners of war who have been in captivity for a very long time.

Chinese Government Will Recognise New Petrograd Executive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, March 22.—The Chinese Government has decided to recognise the new Government in Russia and instructions have been sent to the Chinese Minister at Petrograd to inform the Provisional Government of the readiness of China to enter into official intercourse.

British Have Little Use for Peace M.P.s.

Pethick Lawrence's Meeting Is
Broken Up; Backhouse
Polls Trifling Vote

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 21.—Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the Peace candidate in the South Aberdeen bye-election, was speaking to an audience of 200 in a hall when it was rushed by a crowd of several thousands. The windows were broken and the police had to charge the mob.

The bye-election at Stockton-on-Tees has resulted in the return of Mr. Watson, the Coalition candidate, who polled 7,641 votes, while Mr. Backhouse, the Peace candidate, only received 596.

24 British Traders Torpedoed Last Week

16 Over 1,600 Tons; 2,528
Vessels Arrived, 2,554 Sailed
From United Kingdom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 21.—The Admiralty announces: During the past week, the arrivals at ports of the United Kingdom totalled 2,528 and the sailings, 2,554. The ships sunk, over 1,600 tons, numbered 16 and those under 1,600 tons, 8; unsuccessfully attacked, 19; fishing vessels sunk, including 17 sailing-craft, 21.

The Admiralty announces that two mine-sweepers have been sunk by mines, one without any loss of life and the other with the loss of 14 men drowned.

400 Australian Iron Firms to Close Down

13,000 Men in Victoria Will
Be Made Idle Through
Moulders' Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, March 21.—Four hundred iron firms in Victoria, employing altogether thirteen thousand men, will close on the 28th, owing to a strike of iron-moulders.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 64.0 and the minimum 45.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 54.1 and 41.5.

EXPECT WILSON TO SEND ULTIMATUM WITHIN 48 HOURS

Reject Carranza's Proposal
To Force Peace By
Holding Supplies

BIG NAVAL ORDER

400 Submarine Chasers To
Be Built by Government
And Private Yards

CALL TO BATTLE

Roosevelt, Root and Hughes
Join in Urging Entry
Of U.S. in War

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Washington, March 21.—President Wilson maintains strict silence on the subject of America's participation in the war, but it is expected that he will deliver an ultimatum within forty-eight hours.

Five Americans were lost when the s.s. City of Memphis was sunk by a submarine's shell-fire.

The Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Adamson eight-hour law for the railroads of Washington.

Carranza's Peace Plan Is Rejected by America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, March 20.—A Note from the United States to Carranza, President of Mexico, is published, in which the United States declines the proposal of neutral action, with a view to forcing peace in Europe, by cutting off exports to the belligerents.

The Navy Department has ordered 200 small submarine chasers each from the Navy Yards and from private firms.

New York, March 21.—At a meeting of the Union League Club, Colonel Roosevelt, the Hon. Elihu Root, Mr. Charles E. Hughes and other prominent Americans urged the entry of the United States into the war.

Mr. W. G. P. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, urges Congress to legislate immediately, to enable the Government to lend its credit to the Entente, the suggested credit to be for a billion dollars and the security the simple obligation of Great Britain and France.

Situation Is Exceedingly Grave, German Message (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Washington, March 20.—The situation is exceedingly grave. Official circles consider the sinking of three American ships as an overt act of war.

President Wilson will not take action until all facts are known. He is urged to summon Congress immediately and to declare that a state of war exists.

The hope has been abandoned that Germany will discriminate regarding American ships. Ships are being armed rapidly.

President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing are conferring about the situation.

REPULSE AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, March 21.—An official communiqué reports: We repulsed, with heavy loss, repeated attacks made by the enemy, at Costabella, which were preceded by a violent bombardment with gas-shells.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Mar. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y-shiro M. Mar. 30
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador... Mar. 31
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1
The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

Poltava Is Still On Rocks But All Aboard Her Saved

As no wireless messages had been received about the Poltava since Wednesday night, the agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet asked the Chinese authorities yesterday through the Russian Consul General to send a Chinese warship with a wireless installation to stand by, as a result of which the Haiyung steamed over to the Saddle, and at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, wireless as follows:

"Passengers (crew) of steamer Poltava are all saved. Cargo removed on shore. Cruiser Haichow looking after them. Ship not yet clear from rocks."

Mr. Goddard, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Agency, left for the Saddle on the tender Alexandra, at 10 o'clock last night, in company with a representative of the Shanghai Dock Co., and the resident Lloyd's Surveyor, in order to ascertain the exact condition of the vessel.

The U. S. S. Cincinnati which arrived from the Saddle yesterday morning, brought back Mr. and Mrs. Johansson and Mr. Christensen who were among the cabin passengers on the Poltava. With the exception of a fright, they seemed none the worse for the mishap. The other European passenger came in on the Alexandra together with the 24 Chinese.

The fog had lifted when the Cincinnati anchored some 600 yards away from the Poltava, in 90 feet of water. The ill-fated ship could then be seen with her bows against the beach near to a rocky cliff. Her bows were somewhat submerged and the stern high out of the water, showing the propeller blades. Although the ship was imbedded on the rocky surface of the shore, the buffeting of the waves would make the stern rise and fall as on a pivot. There is apparently no hope of saving her, as the rocky beach on which she is stranded is very steep, and if she is pulled off from the shore she would sink instantly.

The Cincinnati was the first to arrive on the scene, steaming 17

knots on her way out, which, considering that she only developed 13 knots on her trial trip, many years ago, is a great credit to her engines. She was followed by the Alexandra, the Customs revenue cruiser, and the two Chinese war vessels. The Indigirka also came up later.

When the Cincinnati anchored, the passengers of the Poltava had already been landed on a sand beach at the other end of the bay. A boat was immediately lowered and headed toward the men on shore, and the European passengers brought on board. Wireless messages exchanged with the Poltava showed that no further assistance was needed, and she left at about 7 o'clock for Wosung, anchoring there until 6 a.m. when she started for Shanghai, reaching here at 9. The current at the place of the wreck is very strong, and the Poltava was probably about 10 miles off her course.

The Chinese commodore of the Poltava who was on board at the time of the stranding, came in on the Alexandra together with the other Chinese passengers. He was awakened at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning by a strange grating sound, immediately followed by two shocks. The Captain and Chief Officer were on the bridge at the time, and gave orders to reverse engines at full speed, but it was too late, and the steamer was already fast on the rocks. Orders to get into life-belts were given out, and 7 life boats were lowered, in which the passengers and crew were taken to the shore half a mile away. Everything seemed quiet and orderly and there was no panic. A very thick fog was on at the time.

In 15 minutes the water had filled the first hold, but it took an hour for the water to come up to the commodore's cabin, which is located on the lower deck. Besides mails and passengers there was some cargo on board, which consisted of 9,000 bags of charcoal, 800 packages of tea-chest wood and 107 tons of general cargo, which is feared is more or less damaged. Three holds, including the boiler room, are now said to be flooded.

Russky conveyed these instructions to the Tsar and urged their acceptance, in the interests of Russia and victory over the enemy.

The Tsar declared his readiness to agree, but requested the presence of M. Rodzianko, who wired that he was unable to leave Petrograd.

Tsar's Brief Hope

During the evening of the 15th, the Tsar summoned General Russky and handed him a telegram of abdication, for transmission to Petrograd. General Russky delayed the despatch of this telegram, in consequence of learning of the impending arrival of one of the new Ministers, a Conservative Deputy, on news of which the Tsar appeared hopeful of a change in the situation.

The envoys from Petrograd arrived at ten o'clock at night and reported on events to the Tsar, who was greatly impressed by the defection of the bodyguard. He then stated that he intended to abdicate in favor of Grand Duke Michael and drafted the new document.

Typed on Cable Form

Ten minutes of tense silence followed while the typewritten abdication was being prepared. The abdication was typed closely on a telegraph-form.

Then the Tsar signed it and Baron Fredericks, an aide-de-camp, counter-signed it. Half-an-hour later, the Tsar's train left for headquarters.

In the House of Commons, today, at question time, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that Lord Milner, while in Russia, did not attempt to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the internal politics of that country. Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that, so far as they knew, there was no reason to fear for the safety of the Tsar or the other members of the Royal Family.

Apprehension in Berlin

Amsterdam, March 20.—The Berlin newspaper, Lokalanzeiger, admits that the Revolution in Russia strengthens the war aims of the Entente and particularly has reinforced the alliance between Russia and France. It regards with apprehension the springing-up of a great democratic State on Germany's eastern frontier.

54 More Villages Occupied By British

(Continued from Page 1)

military object. Our aviators report that the historic ruins of a castle in the country have been destroyed by explosion.

Jussy is Captured

The communique this afternoon reported: Skirmishes between our cavalry and detachments of the enemy occurred on the road from Ham to St. Quentin. Yesterday evening, in a brilliant attack, we carried the Chateau des Avriennes and the village of Jussy, east of Ham, despite a keen defence by the garrison.

We have occupied the general line of the River Ailette, south of Chauny. All the positions we have reached have been solidly organized.

We made considerable progress during the night, north and north-east of Soissons, on the right and left of the Laon road and have taken ten new villages. We penetrated a German trench north of Chambray Farm, on the right bank of the Meuse, which we had previously bombarded and found there numerous enemy dead.

The communique this evening reported: North of Ham, the situation is unchanged. Our light troops maintained contact with the enemy, between Rouppe and St. Quentin.

Force Somme Canal

This morning, we forced the passage of the Somme Canal, at two points east of Ham, in face of a vigorous resistance. We cleared the north and south banks of the canal and drove the enemy back as far as the outskirts of Chastres and Montcourt. The enemy have flooded this region.

The majority of the villages before our lines, in the region of St. Quentin, are burning. We made progress north of Tergnier.

There were some skirmishes in the valley of the Ailette. The enemy, who were occupying in force the east bank of Crozat Canal and the Ailette, vigorously bombarded our lines. We made considerable progress, north of Soissons, fighting several lively actions.

The majority of the villages we have re-conquered are ruined. East of the Meuse, the enemy launched several attacks against Calonne Trench. They all failed.

Germans Carry Off Girls

The Germans evacuating Novon forcibly carried off fifty girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. The so-called "stratagem and

voluntary retreat" of the Germans was in progress yesterday on a front of nearly 80 kilometers, under the terrible hammering of the French and British artillery.

The capture of Bapaume by the British marks the definite fall of the last line of the strongest German positions in front of the Cambrai Plain. This town is very important, being the crossing of the roads to Arras, Peronne, Amiens and Cambrai. These roads being cut, the whole German salient south of Arras is endangered, as well as the positions of Peronne, Chaumes and Noyon.

Further south, the French have occupied all the villages between Roye and Lassigny, which have been strongly held for two years by the Germans. This is by far the most important success won by the French since the battle of the Marne.

Expect Big Battle Soon

An expert commentator on military matters, summing up, says: "Our front has been carried at some points more than thirty-five kilometers beyond the positions we occupied on the 15th and we have liberated two French departments and several thousand square kilometers of territory, with insignificant losses, but probably the Allies will very soon encounter large German forces on the famous Hindenburg position."

The French correspondents on the British front express great admiration for the work of the British aviators. They state that the bomb-throwers and the machine-guns of the Royal Flying Corps, flying low, often daringly attack the German cavalry, disperse their infantry concentrations and drive back or annihilate many of the retreating convoys.

The newspapers are extremely indignant at the barbarism displayed by the Germans in their retreat, especially the carrying off of fifty girls from Noyon and the wanton destruction of the historic castle at Concy. It is suggested that the Allies inform Germany that a German town will be destroyed for every French and Belgian town which is mined.

Nullifies Allied Offensive

Amsterdam, March 20.—A war-correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, in another apology for the German retreat, says that the German High Command did not intend to leave the enemy the initiative in the Spring and, therefore, has tried to create an entirely new situation, while sparing the terrible bloodshed which an assault on the enemy's positions would have involved. The German retreat has nullified the projected Anglo-French offensive.

The Lokalanzeiger correspondent

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China Spending More Proportionately Than Germany Over Army!

Ask \$156,000,000, 60 p.c. of Budget; Germany's Total Before War Was Only 26 p.c.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 22.—A number of members of Parliament have lodged an interpellation with the Government, protesting at the amount of the military appropriations in the Budget for the current year, which total over \$156,000,000, or sixty per cent of the whole expenditure of the Government. Comparing with other countries, the interpellation points out that the military appropriations in Germany before the war, when that country was building up a huge military machine, were only twenty-six per cent of the total expenditure of the German Government.

Moreover, the military appropriations for the current year exceed those of any previous year since the establishment of the Republic, despite the fact that the Government has been discussing the question of disbanding troops and the military expenditure is increasing every year.

Chengtui Branch, Bank Of China, Is Reopened

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtui, March 22.—The Chengtui Branch of the Bank of China has been reopened. It is explained that the Bank, in 1916, lent \$8,000,000 to the Government and, therefore, has been unable in the meantime to cash its notes.

IMPEACH CHI YAO-SHAN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 22.—A bill of impeachment has been submitted to Parliament against Chi Yao-shan, the Governor of Chekiang, which accuses

him of corruption, but the main charge seems to be alleged interference with the independent judiciary, by the abolition of the judicial organs in various districts in Chekiang. The impeachment has been included in the agenda of the House of Representatives.

Order the Tsar Held In Custody

(Continued from Page 1)

arrival, requested the Minister of War and General Khabaloff to withdraw their force. These showed signs of obduracy, whereupon Michael, as a Grand Duke and brother of the Tsar, commanded their obedience and the garrison evacuated the Palace.

Ask Memorial to Dead

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates want the victims who have fallen in the Revolution to be buried in the Square before the Winter Palace, which was the scene of the most awful occurrences on Bloody Sunday.

Reuter's correspondent at Staff Headquarters states that the troops were mustered in the public square, whither they marched with red flags flying and their bands playing "La Marseillaise." At the request of ex-Tsar Nicholas, General Alexieff read the decree of abdication and exhorted the troops to serve the new Government loyally.

Russky's Story of Abdication

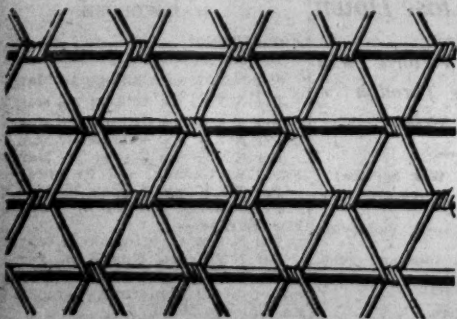
London, March 21.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd sends General Russky's historic story of the abdication of the Tsar. His Majesty arrived at Pskoff on the evening of the 14th. He told General Russky at 2 a.m. on the 15th that he had decided to grant responsible Government and a manifesto to this effect lay on his table an hour later. General Russky had a lengthy interview with M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, who said that the Tsar must abdicate.

Meantime, General Russky had received messages from Grand Duke Nicholas and the leading Commanders of the Russian armies, advising to a similar effect. General

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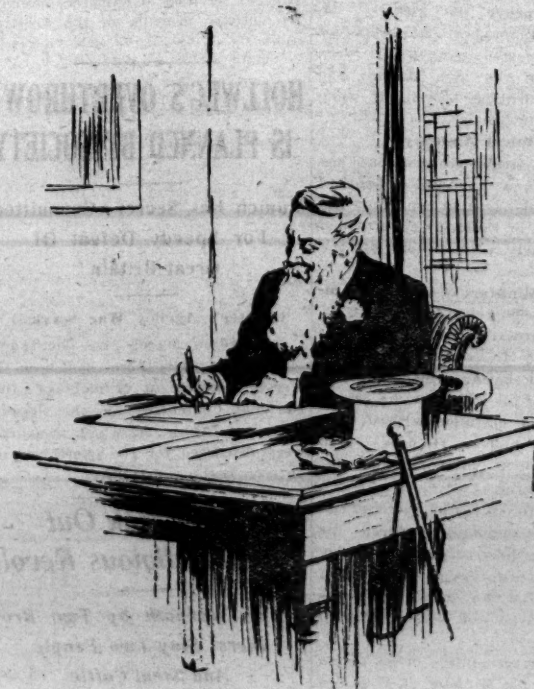
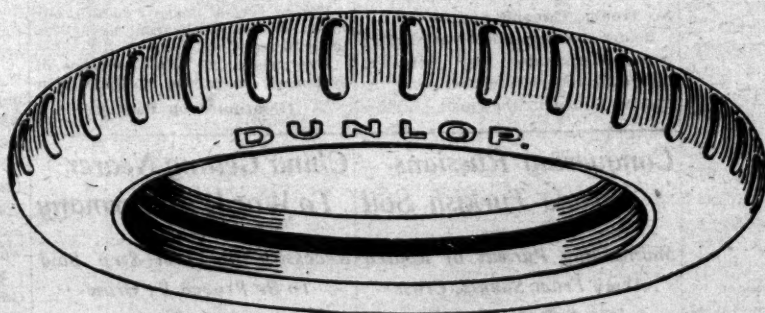
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Adoption of Wilson Scheme A Security Against New War

English Publicist Ably Defends President's Proposal Of
New Foundation for Society of Nations---No
Hope In Dynasts

The following article represents a singularly able plea for more thoughtful consideration of President Wilson's recent speech to the Senate wherein he sought to induce that body to support a Treaty which would commit the United States to co-operation with the other World Powers in the task of organising the world against war. The certainty of a new series of wars and the domination of the world by the despots and ultimately by one despot can be avoided, he says, by the adoption of the Wilson scheme for laying a new foundation for the society of nations.

By A. G. Gardiner

Today is the Kaiser's fifty-eighth birthday, and anticipation, intelligent or otherwise, announces that he will celebrate it with a dramatic surprise. It is said that he will put himself personally at the head of the peace movement and that he will call a conference for the discussion of the principles of an organised world peace. By a stroke of conscious or unconscious irony the great name of Kant is invoked as his inspiration. It is true that Kant was a German, born at Konigsberg (of Scottish descent), but it is equally true that Kant's vision of Perpetual Peace was founded on Republicanism, and, searching as the lessons of the war have been, we can hardly expect that the head of the House of Hohenzollern has become an enthusiastic Republican. If that miracle of conversion were indeed achieved, and if the Kaiser came out as "a plain and simple citizen" with a new Potsdam program of "Down with the Dynasts," he would make the greatest contribution to the history of mankind since Paul of Tarsus saw the vision on the road to Damascus.

A Glance Backward

For he in his own person represents the thing that is wrong with the world. We have only to recall the jubilation of this day fifty-eight years ago to understand how foolish it is to build the hopes of peoples on dynastic foundations. The announcement that Queen Victoria's eldest daughter had given birth to a son who was the heir to the throne of Prussia was received in this country with the ringing of bells and universal congratulations, with deputations to Buckingham Palace and joyous dinners and balls from St. James's to Balmoral. For a century our relations with Prussia had been of the most intimate kind. They had begun in those days when Frederick the Great was the hero of the English people and when his head, with cocked hat and pistol, was set up as the sign over innumerable public houses; they had been strengthened during the stern years of the struggle with Napoleon, and now they were made permanent in the person of the first grandchild of the Queen. In him the nations were wedded and we were assured of an ally in the future bound to us by the indestructible ties of blood. Who knew when we might need that ally? We looked askance at the charlatan on the throne of France and rang our bells and thanked heaven that a young prince, the child of an English princess, had been born to the house of Hohenzollern. And now—

What Men Need

Well, now we see the falsity of all these calculations. They belonged to a creed outworn, a creed that offers no secure foundation for human society. What is it that million of men are fighting and dying for all over the world? What is the ultimate thing that they want? What is it that you and I want? If we know what we want, we shall know what all want, for the elementary human need is the same all the world over. We want to live the few years we spend here in freedom and security. We want a just world which will give to each of us as much happiness as we can reasonably expect from a life which will never be deficient in the discipline of labor and sorrow. We are born to them, "as the sparks fly upward," said the wise man of long ago, and if there is never a war in the world again we shall not be without their chastening rod.

There are those, it is true, who believe in the gospel of war as a human necessity, "a biological necessity." Man is a fighting animal, and war is an indestructible character of his constitution. Nietzsche was the great singer and prophet of this creed and he died very suitably, in a madhouse. But there are many of his disciples still with us. They are not in madhouses. Nor are they in the trenches. Nietzsche does not thrive in the trenches. Nor are they peculiar to any country. We have our share. They are chiefly found in newspaper offices, and they are not infrequently of military age. They are survivors, much as we might imagine a phlebotomist lingering like a ghost of the seventeenth century in our midst.

A Digression

I have no doubt that the phlebotomist of old believed that blood-letting was the final word in medicine—that humanity would soon perish without it. But humanity gets on very well without it, and laughs at the antiquated folly of it. Even those who practised it knew it to be a fraud. The only difference between Gil Blas and the other surgeon's apprentice with whom he quarrelled was as to whether the master of the one was right in bleeding his patients heavily or the master of the other was right in bleeding them slightly. They had no disagreement as to the result, for the patient died in either case. I see no reason why blood-letting as a national cure should be entitled to and more reverence than that delusion of the old surgeons. It has lingered a bit longer, but it is just as arrant a fraud. And now that it has lost all its romance and has become a mere gamble with the forces of nature, wiping out millions where it used to wipe out thousands, and substituting monstrous machinery for the clash of personal courage, it has added the quality of ugliness to its intrinsic unreason.

Its existence is inherent, not in the nature of man, but in the system under which he lives, and if we want to get rid of the disease we must get rid of the system. The little dynast who lay in the cradle at Potsdam 48 years ago (surrounded by English surgeons) was regarded by our fathers as the bringer of security and peace to us. They thought they saw an olive branch in his hand, but their children have found that it was a sword. And the reason is that, being a dynast, he did not come to bring freedom to men but to win glory or his house, and to play with that devil's instrument, the balance of power, for the attainment of his object.

The Balance of Power

For what is the balance of power but the dynast's trick for getting an over-balance of power on his side? The peoples have nothing whatever to do with this balance of power juggery. They are tossed about as so much hay by the dynasts. Take the Czechs today, or the Alsatians, or Bulgarians, or the Poles. They are fighting and dying not for systems they love, but for systems they hate. There are racial hostilities, of course, but it is not the peoples who are ever behind the wars or who move the springs of war. They are only the hewers of the dynasts' wood and the drawers of the dynasts' water. There is hardly a people in Europe whom we have not hated and fought at one time and loved and died for at another. We are fighting for the Russian against the Turk today, but it is not long since we were fighting for the Turks against the Russian, and a still shorter time since our music halls were ringing with "The

Emperor Charles Taking the Oath as King of Hungary



First photograph of the coronation of Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary as King of Hungary, at Budapest on December 30. The picture shows, at the left, Cardinal Johann Csernoch administering the oath to King Charles IV, in the center, the civilian at the left near the Cardinal

Russians shall not have Constantinople," and since Disraeli came back from that conjuring trick at Berlin that has turned out so disastrously. Think of the hatred which Nelson had for the French. He really believed that they were the children of the devil and our enemies to all eternity, not by virtue of circumstance, but by reason of their ineradicable wickedness. But we have no words for the admiration we feel for the French today.

Dynasts and Peoples

What is the root of the difference of feeling we have at this time towards France and Russia? It is not that we trust the French people more than the Russian people, or that we love them more, or have more spiritual affinity with them. It is that in dealing with France the democracy of the nation is dealing with the democracy of the French nation, and then in dealing with Russia we are dealing not with a nation, but with a dynastic system with which we have no common ground. The French and the English peoples are fighting in this war for the liberty that they won from tyrants.

But where are the liberties of the Russian people? Does not the fact shine clear through all the astonishing drama that is taking place in Russia at this time that in this war with Germany the Russian people are struggling for internal deliverance for themselves from the Prussian influences at the center? In that artificial game of the balance of power they for once find themselves miraculously engaged on the side of freedom, but the "dark forces" at work against them at home are making their task incredibly difficult. The internal struggle surges to and fro, but the reactionaries have their hands upon the levers of government and the fall of Stuermer, charged in the Duma itself with intriguing with Germany, has only led to the rise of M. Protopopoff whose meeting with the German agent Warburg at Stockholm is openly discussed and denounced in the Russian Press.

Meanwhile, the Black Hundreds are petitioning the Tsar for the suppression of the Duma, and the life of that single guarantee of the Russian people against their pro-German enemies hangs in the balance. Its sudden prorogation in December has been followed by a further adjournment of its reassembling. And meanwhile the men the nation trusts have left the Government on the ground that they cannot serve with M. Protopopoff.

Mr. Wilson's Speech

What is the significance of all this? Does it not mean that it is hopeless to look for this war to establish human society on a secure foundation unless the old system of dynasts juggling with old balances of power is destroyed? Men in all countries want freedom and they want peace, but they cannot win them through the old machinery which is made for the twin objects of tyranny and war. It is that thought which governs President Wilson's speech to the Senate. That

is Count Tisza, Hungary's Prime Minister, who has just placed the crown on the head of the monarch, King Charles, wearing the royal robes and the ancient Hungarian crown, is solemnly pledging his allegiance to his country and the people. This is an exceptional photograph. At no previous coronation in any country have photographers been allowed to photograph the king or emperor as the oath was administered, nor have they been allowed to come so close to the royal presence, especially at such a solemn moment as the one shown in this picture.

Senate to surrender the tradition of "isolation" and join in the great adventure. (2) the willingness of Europe to accept this means of escape from the pit into which it has fallen. And it was on the second point that President Wilson came into touch with the question of the terms on which this war is to end. For the willingness of Europe will be expressed not in words, but in facts—facts which will make the repudiation of the balance of power possible or impossible as the case may be. His meaning may be gathered from this passage:

The Old Way

President Wilson is a strong man and an obstinate man, and he has returned to the charge. He knows that "isolation" is a dead creed, and that, whether it likes it or not, America must henceforth be a part of the world system, and he wants to use the New World "to redress the balance of the Old." Europe cannot get out of the pit itself. Left to itself it will return to its vomit. The competition of armaments will recommence, the dynasts will play again with the peoples as pawns, and there will be a new struggle for that impossible thing "the balance of power," resulting in due time in another and far worse collapse into the horrors of war. We cannot tell who will be in the rival scales. We might have strong coalitions or weak. We might, a generation hence, find Germany, Russia, and Japan with hands clasped across the hemisphere, joined together in a league against freedom, imperialism, riding roughshod over the universal earth.

And the New

If we are to escape the certainty that this war is only the beginning of a series of wars for the suppression of freedom and the domination of the world by the despots and ultimately by one despot, it must be by the adoption of the Wilson scheme for laying a new foundation for the society of nations. Whether that foundation can be laid depends upon two things (1) the willingness of the

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BERESFORD PRAISES NAVY

He and Sir Cyprian Bridge
Doubt Serious Raids By
U-Boats on Our Coast

London, February 4.—"If America comes into this war she will cut down its duration by months," said Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in reply to a question today as to what he thought the American Navy might do in the event that the United States became embroiled with Germany. Lord Charles described the American fleet as "strong and serviceable and manned by experts who know how to fight."

He hesitated to express any view as to what part America's fleet could actually play, as he said it would be arrogance for a Britisher to attempt to say how America ought to use it. But he knew America and its navy well enough, he said, to assert with all assurance that the American Navy would be of tremendous aid in bringing the war to a quick end.

"America has a splendid navy," said the Admiral. "In its proportion as to units it is better than any other afloat. It may be just a trifle short of destroyers, but it has many other smaller craft with which it would be able to fight submarines. America has ample submarines for the defense of its own coast. Naturally she will require many of them if the Germans are able to get their boats over there and start at the American coasts. But I don't believe Germany is going to find it so easy to get her submarines over, for Great Britain is going to be on the watch for them as she has always been, and American gunboats will be on the watch all across the Atlantic."

"One huge aid America could give Great Britain would be in conveying ships across the Atlantic. This would undoubtedly be done. As to Germany's ever succeeding in sinking merchant ships so fast as to cut off the British Isles entirely, that is entirely out of the question. With America in it with destroyers, light cruisers and other small craft to help escort the ships over Germany would find that she would lose her submarines so fast that she would be unable in a short time to keep up that form of warfare."

"The important thing for the British now is to arm the merchant ships, and when that is done with guns, torpedoes, and other armaments, the submarines will not have the easy marks they have had up to now. If all British merchant ships were armed in that way Great Britain could take care of the submarines on the highways of the sea. We have got on pretty well as it is, but it would be absolutely necessary to have all the liners equipped, bow, stern and quarter, to combat the sort of warfare Germany threatens."

"As for America's part she would be of infinite aid in enabling Great Britain to arm its ships until we were able to get around to all of them, for America is thoroughly equipped with factories that are ready to turn out the equipment at once."

"Not alone with her navy but also in finance would America be of tremendous help to Great Britain."

"All may be summed up by saying that America's entry into the war would mean physical and financial support at a critical time that will enable the Allies to make a quick end of the whole affair. We are going to win anyhow, but with America the day of victory would be vastly advanced."

"Germany knows her doom is at hand or she would never make such crazy threats to embroil America. She wants America in at the peace conference, but she knows that America, being so far away, will not be so keenly concerned over the adjustment of details, and that Germany will be able to maneuver a peace that will be to her own advantage."

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge said: "With America in the war the field of operations for the British on the sea would be reduced appreciably. I mean that America's navy would undoubtedly take over part of the transatlantic track and relieve Great Britain of the necessity of controlling it."

"There is no question what the outcome of the German submarine campaign would be with America participating in it. In fact, there is no doubt, even with America not coming in, that England will be able to dispose of the German sea activity as she has done up to now. But it would probably take much longer or England to do it alone."

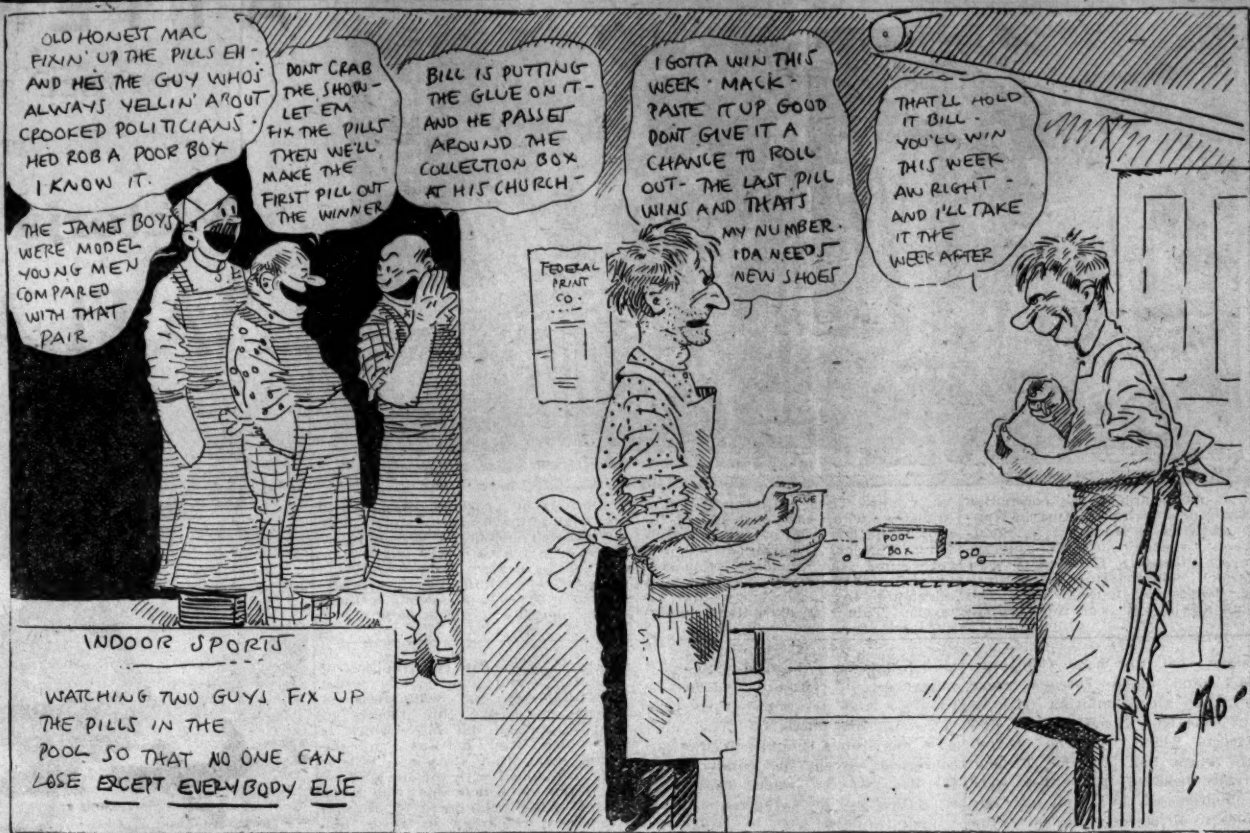
"To my mind, Germany is merely trying to frighten America. I do not believe that she can seriously want America against her."

"Germans would be able to do very little with her submarines against shipping along the American coast. Undoubtedly there would be ship sunk here and there, as when the U-53 broke out, but the American navy would soon put a stop to it. The American navy has light craft enough effectively to dispose of any German attempts to raid her coasts."

"The Germans are playing their bluff card. America has called the bluff. Germany loses."

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



GERMAN RAIDER HAD A BASE IN AMAZON

Liner Sergipe Brings Reports
From Brazil of Island Equip-
ped With Radio

With the arrival at New York of the Lloyd Brasileiro liner Sergipe there came additional reports of the activities of the German raider that eluded the British North Sea patrol last November and in a month sent vessel after vessel to her doom.

One of the most puzzling features of the raider's operations was her ability to remain so long at sea, and the passengers and officers of the Sergipe told about a German base in the mouth of the Amazon, where, according to the accepted belief in the Brazilian ports, the raider was supplied.

This base, according to those on the Sergipe, is located on Menaloas Island, twenty-five miles up the Amazon. It is sparsely populated, most of the inhabitants being Indians, subject in only a small way to Government control.

According to natives in Pernambuco, German traders settled on the island in 1911 and established a trading base with the Upper Amazon Indians. From time to time large amounts of stores were accumulated, and the Indians told how the new comers were gathering explosives to clear the land for agricultural purposes. Large foreign steamships went up to it from time to time.

The Indians recalled that in the summer of 1913 many German vessels went up the Amazon and loaded gutta percha. Others were seen at the mouth of the river.

In July, 1914, several Portuguese went to Para and told about a wireless station having been erected on the island. An Indian pilot told about other Indians having whispered to him about two poles that "talked with the heavens."

Dr. Samuel T. Busey of Newark, a passenger on the Sergipe, who had been up the Amazon gathering specimens of rare woods, said the belief that it was a German supply base was accepted by every one in Para, Pernambuco and Brazilian cities. The Sergipe left Pernambuco on January 17, and was in the harbor there when the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru arrived with the crews of the steamships sunk by the raider.

Members of the crews who went ashore said that the raider used the Hudson to send them into port because the Germans told them they did not want to sink a Japanese ship. There were 305 on the Hudson besides her crew. They also said the members of the crew of the Hudson were paid a handsome sum for carrying the men from other ships into port.

CUNARD LETS COAST ORDER FOR 6 SHIPS

\$6,000,000 Contract Awarded To
Seattle Construction And Dry-
dock Co., For Freighters

Seattle, (Wash.), February 17.—The famous Cunard-Line placed an order with the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company today for six 7,500 ton modern steel freighters, delivery of all six to be made between April and September of 1918.

Announcement of the awarding of the contract was made by President Wiley of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company. It is a \$6,000,000 contract or an average cost of one million for each vessel. The six are to be of the same general dimensions—396 feet long, 53 feet beam, 29 feet 3 inches depth of hold, 2,500 horsepower and each vessel equipped with three Scotch flue boilers and reciprocating engines. President Wiley stated that he was not advised as to what particular service the Cunard Line desired the vessels for.

The placing of this order, constituting one of the largest marine construction contracts ever let on this coast, brings the total value of ships now building and contracted to be constructed in Seattle shipyards up to about \$50,000,000. The Seattle Construction and Drydock Company has contracts already signed up sufficient to keep the plant running full time for several years.

WHITLOCK MENTIONED FOR U.S. POST IN TOKIO

American Papers Believe Minis-
ter to Belgium Would Make
Good Ambassador

Tokio, March 16.—Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, is the latest man mentioned as a probable successor to the late Mr. George W. Guthrie as American Ambassador to Japan. The Asahi's correspondent in New York cables that Mr. Whitlock is mentioned by several American papers

as a good man for the place. It is known that he has not yet been approached by the President in regard to this appointment. Doubt is expressed as to whether Mr. Whitlock would accept the offer if it were made. President Wilson, it is stated is paying a great deal of attention to the selection of a man to fill the post at Tokio, because in view of the nature of the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States great importance is now attached to the post.

The selection of Edwin V. Morgan, present Ambassador to Brazil, is opposed in some quarters on the ground that Mr. Morgan is a Republican.

It is not believed that Mr. Vance McCormick, the other man mentioned for the appointment, will accept if he is named. Mr. McCormick, who was chairman of the national Democratic Committee that engineered the President's campaign for re-election, is considered as a possible member of the President's Cabinet if any changes are to be made.

Takes Up Cudgels For British Single Women

What Are You Men Going To
Do About It? Preacher
Asks In His Play

London, February 19.—"England has a surplus of more than a million unmarried women. The flower of the Empire's manhood are crippled or dead."

"What are you single men going to do about it? Around this blunt question, with its complex moral issues, Rev. A. J. Waldron has built a vaude-

ville play, acting the leading role him-

self. Waldron is the only British clergyman who has tackled the great post-war problem of repopulation in full view of the people.

Standing toe-to-toe with the issues, Waldron deals in plain words and leaves his audience wondering whether the old social order cannot stand a drastic revision for the national good. In his dressing-room Waldron lit a cigarette and poured himself a glass of whiskey.

"Forty-three per cent of the British clergymen, young, lusty and of high mental standard are unmarried," he said, "What will they do to restore the national vigor."

"But they couldn't wipe out the surplus of unmarried women. I could suggest a solution for that, but, I dare not."



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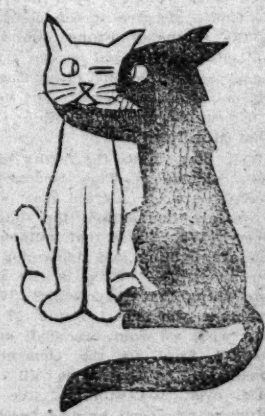
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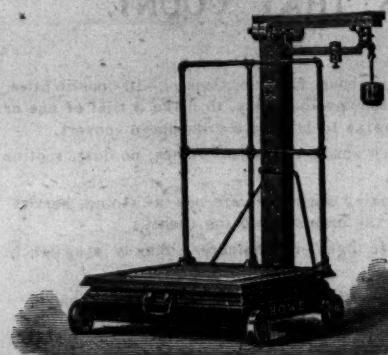
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IMPERIAL CONFERENCE HOLD SECRET SESSION

Subjects Too Intimately Connected With Field Operations to Be Published

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 21.—Equal interest was taken by the public in the opening of the Imperial Conference, at the Colonial Office, today, when the representatives of India and the Dominions were welcomed by Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies. General Smuts, being in uniform, was easily recognised and greeted by the public and returned their salutes.

Mr. Walter Long attended as a member of the War Cabinet and spoke on behalf of the Crown Colonies.

The Conference sat for two hours. The representatives of the Dominions welcomed the presence of the Indian delegates.

The conference, which eventually adjourned to the 24th, decided that so many of the subjects discussed were intimately connected with military operations that nothing concerning its proceedings should be published.

An authoritative statement says that, during today's discussion, which dealt purely with preliminaries, the general desire to concentrate all energies on the prosecution of the war was unmistakable. The absence of the representatives of Australia was much regretted.

The feeling is growing that one of the most satisfactory features of the conference is that it will afford an opportunity for the Dominions to express their terms of peace. It is felt, more and more, that the part they have played in the war and the fact that they have regarded it as their own struggle, equally with Great Britain's, fully entitle them to this right.

From this point of view, as well as from others, the conference is undoubtedly an historic event of the first importance.

The papers had the opening of the War Cabinet as the beginning of a new era in Imperial relations.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "We can now assume the existence of a strong public opinion throughout the Empire for a common policy, including defence and the establishment of an Imperial Council, but it is essential to preserve the independence of the various parts of the Empire."

The Times says: "Great European problems are henceforth problems for the Dominions, as well as Great Britain. The fancied remoteness of the Dominions is at an end."

The Morning Post comments: "The War Cabinet which met yesterday is the beginning of the union for mutual defence and the death-blow, from the point of view of the Imperial Conference in 1907, of equal treatment for strangers and citizens of the Dominions. We must have great tradersmen supported by the Imperial and over-seas Governments and manufacturers, merchants and producers inspired by a national ideal. The British people required a world war to interpret the meaning and value of Empire."

FRENCH PRESSING HOME ADVANTAGE AT MONASTIR

Capture Dominating Height After Severe Fighting; Bulgars Say Attack Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Salonica, March 20.—Severe fighting continues north of Monastir. The French are pressing their advantage and have captured a dominating height.

London, March 21.—A Bulgarian official communiqué reports: We repulsed new attacks made by the enemy, between Lake Ochrida and Lake Prespa and also west of Monastir.

Corfu, March 20.—A telegram from Salonica states that the Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir with gas-shells, on the 17th, killed eighty-one old men, women and children, while sixty-one persons who were gassed are not expected to recover.

GERMAN BULLETINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 21.—A German official communiqué reports: We repulsed French attacks in Fosse Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse and also west and north of Monastir and re-captured some heights north-east of Tirova, near Snegova.

TO QUADRUPLE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Four Now, But Will Appoint Sixteen, So As To Cover The Whole World

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 21.—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has announced that trade commissioners in various parts of the Empire will be increased from four to sixteen and some would be stationed in India and the Crown Colonies, so that the whole Empire would be covered.

HSINMINGFU SAVED

Tuchun's Troops Get in Before Trouble Becomes Serious

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 22.—The first reports of the looting of Hsinmingfu appear to have been exaggerated. The Tuchun's troops reached the city before serious trouble occurred, while Tung Yu-lin and his followers fled to Kwangsinifu, in a train which they seized. The train service is normal.

Police With Machine Guns Guard New York's Streets



Ten machine guns have been received by the New York Police Department and 120 picked men, all of whom have had previous service in the army or navy, are being drilled in their use. This is a part of the elaborate plan for preparedness in the event of war with Germany. The guns can be used against rioters or against an invading force with equally deadly results.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Automobile Club of China Holds Its Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Automobile Club of China was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. S. Little presiding. The chairman presented the report for the past year, which stated:

The roll of membership numbers 250 at date, showing an increase of 19 over last year. The number is made up of 19 resident members, 30 absent members and one honorary member.

Twenty-eight badges have been issued during the year, the total number issued being 93. The committee regret that all members have not purchased a badge, the price being only two dollars. They hope that all members will apply for one and use it on their cars.

The Club's contract with the Standard Oil Co. of New York expired at the end of May, 1916, and this company and also the Asiatic Petroleum Co. were approached and asked for tenders for the supply of 4, 6, 8 and 10 thousand gallons per month for the use of members.

Neither company would entertain the idea of making a contract, owing to the unsettled state of the market and the committee regret that their efforts in this direction have proved ineffective. Lately, it was ascertained that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha had some 23,000 gallons of gasoline of the Texas Co. for sale and the committee negotiated for this lot, on behalf of members, resulting in the acceptance of this amount or less, at a price of \$9.50 per case, with a refund of 70 cents on return of the case and two tins in good condition, giving a net cost per gallon of 88 cents Mexican, against the retail price of other spirits of \$1.05. Should this gasoline prove a success, it is hoped that further supplies may be forthcoming from the same source.

The Club is in a sound financial position and this \$8,000 has been invested in 5% Municipal debentures, acquired at par.

Mr. Little said that they were still in a good position financially, though a long way off attaining their main object, which was to secure a clubhouse for permanent headquarters. However, they were steadily working towards that and hoped some day to secure it.

The committee had been very active during the year. Among other things, they dealt with the subject of traffic and the new byelaws, which were referred to them. Certain suggestions were adopted, "but," Mr. Little added, "you will have learnt how they were received by the ratepayers."

They were also engaged in considering the matter of a road to Woosung. "All that can be said is that there is progress, that pro-

gress being chiefly in the continuance of negotiations."

He regretted that so few badges of the Club were to be seen on cars about town. He urged members not only to buy the badges, but to fix them on their cars.

Mr. E. F. Mackay raised a kick regarding the gasoline supplied through the Club and, when reminded by Mr. Little that members had been advised to test it before they bought it, said that they were not all competent to do that.

Mr. W. C. Sprague said that it was his experience that the only way to get satisfaction was for a car owner himself to make tests of any particular brand, with a clean tank and clean carburetor.

Mr. Mackay suggested that the Club should engage an expert, to make such tests on behalf of the members and Mr. Little promised that this should have the attention of the new committee.

The report was adopted. Minor alterations were made to the byelaws and the following were elected to the committee: Messrs. E. S. Little, W. H. Trenchard Davis, C. B. Burkill, A. C. Clear, H. von Heldenstam, F. O. Reynolds, W. C. Sprague, G. E. Tucker and Dr. T. K. M. Siao.

Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson said he thought it convenient to bring up the matter of headlights, though he spoke as a member of the Club and not officially on behalf of the Police. The Police had gone into proposals made by the Club, suggestions and counter-suggestions had been made and the sum total of it was that it was suggested, when drafting the new licence conditions, if any, these words should be put in:

The use of full-power headlights shall be prohibited within certain areas to be prescribed by the Council.

That where no side-lamps are carried, headlights be fitted with suitable devices for reducing the power of the light.

That where electric side-lamps are fitted, the bulbs do not exceed eight candle-power.

With regard to the second, he thought the wording was sufficient, because there were so many ways of reducing the glare, without specifying any particular one, which might put hardships on owners. The prohibition of headlights in certain areas only applied to cars carrying side-lamps and which had full-power headlights.

Mr. Sprague said that he had found from tests that dimmers on headlights often did not prevent a glare. It was really the angle of mounting that counted. The slightest depression made a great deal of difference and he urged owners to look into this.

Captain Hilton-Johnson said that there were very few cars about which there was cause for complaint.

WAR GRAND NATIONAL WON BY BALLYMACAD

100 to 9 Chance Is Easy First Among Nineteen Runners In Gatwick Substitute

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—The War Grand National Steeplechase was run at Gatwick, today, with the following result:

Ballymacad	1
Chang	2
Ally Sloper	3

Nineteen ran. Won by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Betting: 100 to 9 against Ballymacad; 11 to 2 against Chang; 29 to 1 against Ally Sloper.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, Commandant, S.V.C., Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, March 22, 1917.

No. 16.—Corps Parade. Reference Corps Order No. 14.
Dress.—For both attacking and Defending forces. Drill Order with Caps.

Blank Ammunition.—O. C. Units will warn their men to collect the empty cartridge cases, and after the "cease fire," these with all unused rounds will be collected by each Unit Q.M. Serjt. and returned to the Headquarters Staff.

REVOLVER CLUB

The March revolver competition for the Experts Medal will close Saturday, March 31. The Ladies' annual revolver championship competition, which is open to all resident and non-resident ladies, will be held during April.

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News Brevities

Entries for the Spring Race meeting will close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m., on Saturday, March 31.

The annual meeting andiffin of the American University Club will be held tomorrow at 12.30 p.m. in the banquetting room of the Astor House, instead of at the Palace Hotel as previously announced.

At 6 p.m. on March 20 a slight earthquake shock was felt at Chinkiang.

The Deluge Company did good work at a fire which started at 1.52 a.m. yesterday in Hoopoh Road. The buildings in the vicinity were congested, and a big loss would have been the result but for the timely response of No. 4 Company. It was particularly fortunate that an early call was received, the fire being confined to No. H-35 Hoopoh Road, and extinguished within half an hour.

Madame Bourgeat, widow of the late Mr. Louis Bourgeat, the well-known French lawyer who died at the front in France, was a passenger on the Polyneesian which arrived in Shanghai yesterday. The same steamer brought also Mr. Du Pac de Marsoulles, who will succeed Mr. Bourgeat in his practice. Mr. Du Pac is a well-known lawyer, and has been at the head of Political Affairs in the Government of French Indo-China. He has already many friends in Shanghai, having visited China on several occasions within the last few years, on official missions.

The Bandman Opera Company open for a short season tonight at the Lyceum Theater, presenting "High Jinks," from the Adelphi Theater, London.

The Olympic Theater will be reopened after extensive alterations and redecorations, under the auspices of the Overseas Club, on Monday, April 2.

Under the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the annual meeting of ratepayers on Wednesday, the council invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent loan of 1917. The debentures will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922. The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants. Applications for debentures should be addressed to the Treasurer, Finance Department, 243 Kiangse Road.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

- 1.—One Step "You made Me love You".....Mancos.
- 2.—Waltz "Chrysanthemum".....Kaula.
- 3.—One Step "Some Smoke".....Romberg.
- 4.—Waltz "Vision".....Preville.
- 5.—One Step "All Aboard for Dixie Land".....Grimble.
- 6.—Waltz "Saints and Sinners".....Dawson.

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

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Veterinary Surgeon to the Italian Consulate General

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The China Press

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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather. The monsoon will
continue to prevail along the
whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 23, 1917

Britain's Gratitude

(London Times, Feb. 13)

NO more pleasing duty, we are confident, could have been imposed upon Mr. Balfour than that of conveying to the American Government the heartfelt thanks of the Administration and the people of this country for the great services which the United States Embassies in Berlin and in London have rendered us throughout the war. The Note which he has addressed to Dr. Page is something more than a graceful acknowledgment for formal courtesies of an ordinary diplomatic kind. It is an expression of feelings which have sunk deep into the minds of all the British peoples. All of them recognize that they cannot be grateful enough to Mr. Gerard, to Dr. Page, and to their staffs, for the zeal, the efficiency, and the tact with which they have discharged the arduous task of caring for our interests in Germany since the outbreak of hostilities.

President Wilson was good enough to undertake that serious task without hesitation or demur, and it has been fulfilled, not only to our satisfaction, but to our admiration, by those upon whose shoulders the burden more immediately fell. It has been an extraordinarily heavy burden, as we well know, but it has been borne with the cheerful readiness which comes from the consciousness of good work well done. The amount of labor to be accomplished both in Berlin and in London has been immense, and it was aggravated in some instances by "strenuous opposition on the part of the German authorities." But Mr. Gerard is not the sort of man to be baffled by the medieval methods still surviving in parts of the Wilhelmstrasse. If it be true, as the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press reports, that Count Montgelas of that establishment tried to "sandbag" him into concessions which would have materially hampered the United States in the event of war, the attempt only shows the inability of German diplomacy to understand this imperturbable American.

Mr. Gerard and his staff organized the work they had undertaken with the thoroughness of their nation, and they never flagged in carrying it on. The most important part of it, though by no means the only part, was to obtain tolerably decent treatment for the British prisoners. The unwavering energy and perseverance with which they devoted themselves to this object is a bright and a consoling page in the annals of their country. They had the immense gratification of seeing that their efforts were not wasted. Mr. Balfour bears witness to the "considerable improvement" thus directly caused in the lot of the unfortunate captives. The reports which they made from time to time upon the state of the prison camps have been invaluable, and the impartial spirit in which these documents were prepared is shown by the fact that the Germans have been unable to take exception practically to anything they contain. The Ambassador, it should be remembered, was not content to leave the inspections entirely to his staff, capable and trustworthy though they were. When there was reason for such action, he insisted on visiting the camps in person.

Care for the British civilians detained in Germany and the dispensation of the unfailing American charity were other branches of the Embassy's work. Here in London Dr. Page, amongst his many functions, had to look after the interests of Germany. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs tenders him and his staff the "most cordial thanks" of the Government for the promptitude and the efficiency, the tact and the courtesy, with which the duty was discharged. Through the Ambassador he begs the Washington Cabinet to express to Mr. Gerard our profound gratitude and our sense of deep indebtedness to him and to his staff. What they have done, he declares, will not readily be forgotten by the British Government or by the British people.

The Government of the Netherlands have kindly taken over the duties which Mr. Gerard and the

other members of the American Embassy in Berlin have been constrained to renounce. We could not wish to see them transferred to more capable or more friendly hands. Baron Gevers, the Dutch Minister in Berlin, is well-known as an able diplomatist, and he will be cordially supported by the feeling of his countrymen in any attempts to alleviate the condition of our captive soldiers and our fellow-citizens. The acceptance by the Dutch Government of the care of our interests shows how completely the cloud has passed away which darkened our ancient friendship for a space at the time of the South African War. That friendship, as we have often had occasion to point out, dates back to a period when Brandenburg was but a petty principality. It has deep roots in history, in a civilisation developed in many respects upon the same general lines, in not a few resemblances in character and in common and vital interests. It has been interrupted by fierce quarrels, but it has always revived, and today, when a Botha and a Smuts have covered themselves with glory in defence of the Empire, it is entirely restored. Nothing has done more to re-invigorate it in this country than the large and generous humanity which the Dutch have shown in the war. The multitude of fugitives from Belgium, the interned British from Antwerp, and the wounded who have passed through Holland on their way home have all experienced their charity, as tender and sympathetic as it has been munificent. Under the charge of such a people our interests in Germany, and in particular, the care of our imprisoned fellow-subjects, will be secure. We thank the Dutch Government and the Dutch people for the readiness with which they have assumed the task.

Correspondence

Fairs, Brothels and Lotteries

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to speak of a matter that is rather confused and on which I would like to have some expressed opinion from your subscribers?

At the Ratepayers' Meeting, this afternoon, among other bye-laws presented by the Committee which was appointed in 1916 to draft new bye-laws regarding licenses, traffic, etc., was one which reads as follows: "XXXIV. Subject to provisions hereinafter contained, no person shall keep a fair, Chinese club, lodging house, music hall, theater, circus, cinematograph, eating house or other place of refreshment or public entertainment, hotel, tavern, billiard, bowling or dancing saloon, brothel, or sell or keep a shop, store, stall or place for the sale of, or manufacture of wines, spirits, beer, or other alcoholic beverages, opium and its alkaloids, cocaine, or their preparation, salts, derivatives and admixtures, or any noxious drugs and poisons which the Council may from time to time declare to be noxious, tobacco, lottery tickets or chances in lotteries, in each or any of the above cases, within such limits, without a license first obtained therefor from the Municipal Council."

The passing of this bye-law shuts every brothel in Shanghai which has no license from the Municipal Council—or in other words, Shanghai has passed a law licensing brothels. At the same time, bye-law XXXIV was passed, one clause of which reads: "It is hereby further declared that the Council may in respect of all such licenses and permits, as aforesaid, impose such conditions or regulations (subject to the provision of appeals, hereinafter mentioned) and exact such security and charge such fees in respect thereof as the nature of the particular case may require. Such fees to be authorized at the Annual General Meeting of Ratepayers." (Emphasis mine.)

The meeting adjourned, having declared it the sense of the ratepayers present, that all the above mentioned places were to be licensed, but the Annual General Meeting of Ratepayers must decide fees for such licenses.

Under the head of "Rates, taxes, dues and fees for 1917" which was read and passed at the meeting, a fee (the minimum and maximum) was stated for all the above mentioned places except "fairs," "brothels" and "lotteries."

So the meeting leaves Shanghai in this position:—Fairs, lotteries and brothels are not to be within the city limits without a license, but the fees for such licenses must be decided by the Council according to the case, within the maximum and minimum "authorized by the Annual General Meeting of Ratepayers."

The Annual General Meeting of Ratepayers closed without authorizing any fees for "fairs," "brothels" or "lotteries."

Since these institutions can not remain open without licenses, since no licenses can be granted them because no fees are authorized, the logical conclusion is that the City authorities will be expected to close all such places for this year.

Enclosing my card, and thanking you for publishing my letter, I am
A RATEPAYER.

Worse Than Dying

Moral Deterioration Seen In
Men of Europe's Armies

William G. Shepherd, one of the most brilliant correspondents this war has produced, has written for Every Week, an American magazine, an article in which he sets forth the idea that there are worse things in this war than the slaughter. Mr. Shepherd, who writes for the United Press, summarizes his article in the following extract.

By William G. Shepherd

"Isn't the slaughter terrible?" "Everybody who returns to the United States from the war in Europe is asked this question, trite as it seems.

My answer must always be: "Dying or killing are not the most terrible things that war brings to a man, woman or child. In Europe you see worse things than dying or killing; worse things happen to European folk than being killed or crippled."

The first dead men I saw in the war, back in those early and old-time days in Belgium, struck me as having been uselessly murdered, and the sight left a baleful impression on my mind, for a time. To my surprise, however, I soon beheld such sights without emotion. But there was one sight—one manifestation of the horrors of war—that I could not accustom myself to view without a mental shudder: This was the sight of vast bodies of men marching or camping.

There they were, men of family, of business, of ideals, of religion, all brought down to the same level—all alike. Like barrels whose hoops have been removed, these men, individually, in their lives and in their characters, have fallen apart since the binding support of their home environment has been taken away from round about them. The impression that they were like animals, like herded, unthinking beasts, was so strong upon me that at night in my sleep, instead of seeing dead and mangled bodies, I saw in my dream vast bodies of soldiers passing before me each man wearing the head of some beast instead of his own. They were not brutal, lionine men animals I saw; only patient, dumb, obedient, long-suffering, kindly ones such as cattle, deer, horses, dogs.

To be turned into such a man is worse than death, and among thinking men in the six armies that I saw at close range I often found soldiers and officers who realized what sort of beings they had become. There are penalties just short of death for men in the various armies who sicken of being unthinking men-animals and try to find a way out of their plight by suicide—who stick their heads above the trenches or who wound themselves with their own rifles.

The moral and mental disintegration that is caused by the surroundings of military service in individual cases is shocking. This applies to all armies that I have seen. "That fellow would be better dead," said a friend of mine, as an Englishman we had known in peace times walked away from us after a chance meeting in the Strand. "Everything that was good in him is dead already."

Only a year before, this man had been a star of Fleet Street. He wrote with a sympathy and an understanding of human nature that made his work stand out. But as we saw him, after a year in the army as an uncommissioned officer, the grime of war was on his soul as well as on his body.

"I've quit writing," he said, with a weak grin that displayed the absence of two front teeth. "Something happened to me. I can't ever write again. I don't even try to do it. Anyhow, what's the use? It's all war."

The man that he had been a year before would have killed himself with his own gun rather than become the man we saw and talked with that afternoon in the Strand. "No more books or music and no more women. I'm simply rotting mentally." I have had officers make this confession to me in five different languages in five different armies. "I'm rotting, and I can't help it."

Not all the bad things of war happen to human bodies.

The Best Man

Artabanus: . . . He is the best man who feels fear while he plans an action, and considers that he might suffer any calamity, but who, when he comes to action, is resolute. Xerxes: . . . It is better for a man in full confidence to suffer half of the difficulties which may occur rather than fearing everything in advance not to suffer any difficulty at all. . . . How can a man know what is absolutely sure? Gain comes generally to those who are willing to act and not to those who hold back with fear and hesitation. "A careful student of the life and work of Eleutherios Venizelos will admit that the statesman of modern Greece combines in himself the qualities expressed in the conversation between Artabanus and Xerxes as reported by Herodotus," adds the New Republic.

Waking Up The German Flyers

By 'Wings, R.F.C.'

"That's all, Andrews. You quite understand the orders?" "Quite, sir."

"Then tell the others and be ready to leave the ground in twenty minutes' time. That will do."

Andrews, who wears a pilot's wings and three stars on his cuff, gathers up his maps and, saluting smartly, leaves the office.

Outside, five more pilots are standing together talking, each with his leather coat over his arm, goggles and flying cap dangling from the pocket, and as the flight commander comes out they look up expectantly and begin to unfold their maps.

"Now then, you fellows, gather round; we've got to be off in twenty minutes and there's plenty to do."

"We are the leading squadron and rendezvous over — at 8,000 at eleven-thirty."

"Here's the place we're going to make a mess of and we shall cross the lines about here so as to get round behind it. It's an easy target, big factory in this bend of the river, and we ought to be able to knock it down quite easily."

He points to the places on the map, gives a few more instructions, and before going over to the sheds imparts a final word of advice.

"There will probably be plenty of German flyers wandering about, and we must keep together. Remember, whatever happens, try and keep in formation. There's safety in numbers."

"Now get off to your machines."

A quarter of an hour later the six machines, each with its bombs suspended close to the body like enormous eggs, are drawn up one behind the other at the end of the aerodrome.

The major, watch in hand, stands by the leading machine, and, seeing that all is ready, he nods to the flight commander, who waves his hand in the signal to start up.

At once the roar of the six engines bursts out, and one by one the machines leap forward and skim off the ground.

At first they fly round in a string, climbing steadily, as if playing "follow my leader," but after a time they begin to close up into the pre-arranged formation, with the result that before moving from the vicinity of the aerodrome they are flying close together in a perfectly symmetrical group, the result of constant practice and skilful flying.

Formation flying, or flock flying as it is sometimes called, is very pretty to watch from the ground, but it is a very different matter to be piloting one of the machines taking part, and until thoroughly accustomed to it it is a somewhat "nervy" proceeding.

To begin with, owing to the fact that there are no fixed objects in the air, as there are on the ground, to test your motion by, the leading machines seem to be standing still and your own appears in imminent danger of overtaking and colliding with one of them.

Another machine which has got a little out of place and is flying just above yours seems to be endeavoring to perch on your top plane, although in reality a good 50 ft. while those on the flanks are always apparently converging in on you, and for the first couple of times there is a great temptation to dive down a 100 ft. or so, as to be out of the way in case of accidents.

However, there are in nearly every case purely imaginary terrors, but there is one that, although quite harmless if high up, is very real and decidedly unpleasant at low altitudes. This is the risk of getting into the "wash" of the machine in front.

Should this happen, all the controls suddenly become limp and useless, and the machine flops and staggers about in a most alarming manner. But this state of things rarely lasts for more than half a minute, and then, on getting into still air, the controls seem to grip again, the machine steadies and resumes its course.

Punctually at half-past eleven the three groups sweep into their places, and the whole squadron moves off in the direction of the German lines.

Above and round it circle the faster scouts which form the escort, ready to drive off any hostile machine attempting to attack the formation.

They cross the lines without interruption, but when nearing the target the sky in front suddenly begins to be dotted with yellow and black puffs, which become more and more numerous as they approach.

The German gunners, having accurately gauged the height of the attacking air squadron, are putting up a barrage of "Archie" shells across its front, through which it must pass before reaching the target.

As the leading machines get in among the smoke and flying fragments, the formation, which has up to now been flying perfectly steadily, begins to sway and open out slightly.

After a violent five minutes they get through without loss, although many planes and fuselages are riddled with holes, and flying over the factory drop their bombs as each one gets into position.

Then, their mission having been accomplished, they turn homeward, leaving the object of their attention a mass of smoke and flame far below.

The "Archie" gunners start again with redoubled vigor, with the result that one machine, having its engine put out of action by a flying lump of steel, begins to glide down, the pilot hoping that with a following wind he will recross the lines before being forced to land.

The rest get through safely, with the addition of some more holes to the already tattered planes; but their troubles are by no means over. While they were engaged in destroying the German munition works a large formation of hostile machines, flying very high, had circled round behind them and cut off their retreat.

The squadron moves straight on to meet the enemy, the escort sweeping forward to attack in order to drive them off before they get a chance of breaking the bombers' formation.

As soon as the opposing forces get within range the stutter and rattle of machine-gun fire breaks out, and as they close the fight resolves itself into a number of isolated combats.

Presently a aviatik goes down, turning over and over out of control; but the escort is heavily outnumbered and, in spite of their efforts, five of the foe break through and dive on the bombing machines below. The latter, however, have kept well together, and receive the attackers with a brisk fire from all sides, which is so effective that they continue to dive until out of range, four of them then making off and the fifth continuing its headlong descent in flames.

The fight lasts about ten minutes. Two of the bombing machines that have straggled behind are cut off by three times their number and are both shot down; and one of the escort collides with its opponent, both machines collapsing at once. But five of the enemy have been destroyed and their formation completely broken, and soon the remainder make off, pursued for a short distance by our fighters.

The squadron then resumes its formation, circles round to collect the stragglers, and returns home without any further mishap. The machine that had its engine damaged just manages to cross the German trenches at about 1,000 ft., under heavy machine-gun fire from the ground, and lands on top of one of our own communication trenches, being completely smashed. The pilot, however, is unhurt.

Extract from official communiqué: "Yesterday one of our bombing squadrons successfully attacked the enemy munition factory at —, causing many explosions and starting fires."

"Three of our machines failed to return."

Remarkable Remarks

Prince Rupprecht—I am still the

General von Hindenburg—There is no blind fate.

George Bernard Shaw—I dislike all cooked food.

Champ Clark—The Congressional Record isn't necessary.

Gabriel Nicolet—Women under thirty-five are simply veal.

Michael Monahan—The fake college man is the meanest of snobs.

Romain Rolland—I desire nothing more than the right to think freely.

Woodrow Wilson—I wish that foreign affairs were as simple as agriculture.

Col. Paul Vignal—Joan of Arc was the greatest soldier France ever had.

Corra Harris—The Scriptures prove that the Lord thinks well of widows.

W. J. Bryan—Science, religion and war have joined forces against king alcohol.

Ambassador Jusserand—Jeanne d'Arc is the cause of French existence today.

Rev. W. M. Hess—The race is multiplying faster than we can evangelize them.

Theodore Roosevelt—Second rate work is second rate work even if it is done badly.

Charles Danton—Arnold Daly is

the most intelligent actor on the American stage.

Grantland Rice—Don't play out of a bunker with a brassie unless you tee the ball.

Chauncey M. Depew—Have an eye for a pretty girl and tell your wife all about her.

Dr. E. L. Fiske—A woman should be in the full bloom of physical attractiveness at forty-five.

King George—My navy and my army have by their unceasing vigilance and indomitable valor justified the highest trust I placed in them.

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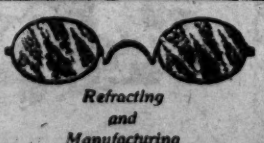
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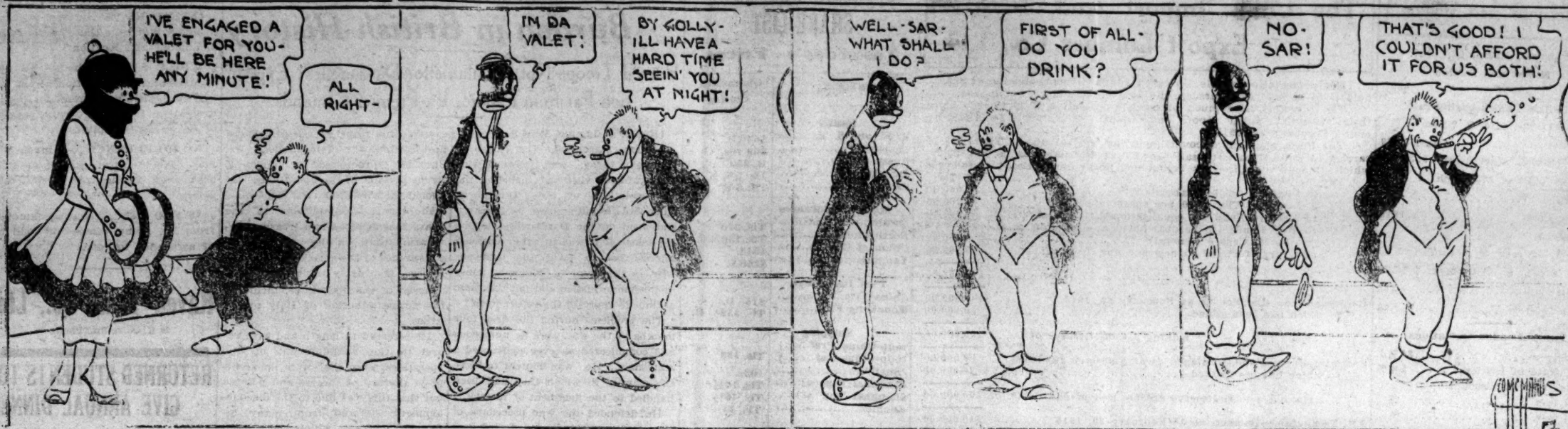
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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Hirsbrunner & Co.

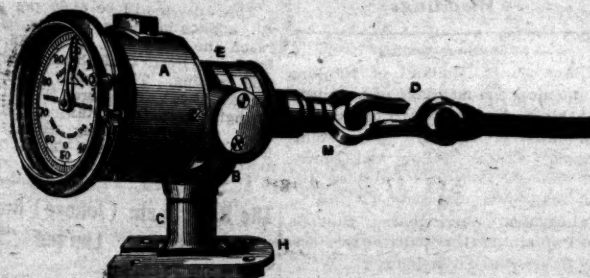
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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

How the Week as Division of Time Originated and the Days Named

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Why and when were the days of the week named, and why do we celebrate the birth of Christ on December 25?—R. C. G."

THE week is not a natural division of time, like the day, the month, and the year, which are all determined by the motions, or apparent motions, of the heavenly bodies. The rotation of the earth on its axis measures the day, the revolution of the earth around the sun determines the year, and the revolution of the moon around the earth is the basis of the month.

The week was probably at first a period of time, covering a few days, varying in different times and places, which served to determine some periodically recurring event in human intercourse, such as a religious ceremony or a public market.

At the present time in Africa, among different tribes, there are "market weeks," varying in length from four to

eight days, and in the Congo the native name for week is identical with that for market. A similar custom prevails in many other parts of the world. Sometimes a particular day, coming after a fixed interval (always a fraction of a month) is set apart as a time of rest from ordinary occupations.

This idea would seem to have suggested the conception of the seven day period that constitutes our week, the Almighty being thought of as resting, like a husbandman, after a certain number of days of continuous toil. This is the only week that has become universal throughout the civilized world. It unquestionably originated in Eastern Asia, and was connected with the Mosaic account of the creation.

But just why or when seven days were fixed as the week's length is a matter of speculation. The number seven had a symbolic significance in ancient Palestine and elsewhere and some have thought that the "seven planets," including under that term the Sun and the Moon, as well as Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, furnished the original suggestion of the sacred or mystic number. At any rate, the individual names of

the days of the week are derived from the names of these heavenly bodies. In Latin the names were, in their order: Dies Solis (Sol's Day), Dies Lunae (Luna's Day), Dies Martis (Mars' Day), Dies Mercurii (Mercury's Day), Dies Jovis (Jove's Day), Dies Veneris (Venus' Day), Dies Saturni (Saturn's Day). In French the Latin roots are discernible in the names Dimanche, Lundi, Mardi, Mercredi, Jeudi, Vendredi, Samedi; but our English list is based on Norse and Saxon roots—Sunday (Sun's Day), Monday (Moon's Day), Tuesday (Tiw's Day), Wednesday (Woden's Day), Thursday (Thor's Day), and Friday (Frigga's Day), although Saturday seems to be as well derived from the Latin Saturnus as from the Saxon Saterne.

A very curious astrological arrangement connected each of the twenty-four hours of the day, as well as each day of the week, with one of the planets, the order of succession always remaining the same and running in

this wise: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon.

If the first hour of any day was the Sun's then the 8th, and 15th and the 22d hours of the same day would also belong to the Sun, while the 23d would fall to Venus, she being next in succession to the Sun; the 24th to Mercury, and the first hour of the following day to the Moon. The next day after one beginning with a Moon hour would begin with a Mars hour, the next with a Mercury hour, and so on, the day taking the name of the planet governing its opening hour.

With regard to the second part of your question, why we celebrate the birth of Christ on the 25th of December, it can only be said that the custom is based on tradition, and this tradition has not, as far as I know, been traced back of the second century of our era. The early Christians seem to have had no certain knowledge of

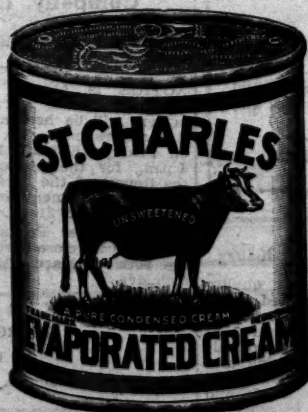
the date of Christ's birth, and Christmas, as a church feast, was long antedated by Epiphany, fixed finally for the 6th of January, and which was connected not with "the physical birth" of Christ, but with His first manifestation as a Divine Being on earth, and was related both to His recognition by the Magi and His baptism.

It was not until the fourth and fifth centuries that Christmas began to be widely celebrated. There has never been any certainty that it represents the true birthday of Christ. Even the year of Christ's birth, as you probably know, is uncertain. There is one singular fact concerning December 25, which is worth knowing, at least as a curiosity. It is preserved by the old English chronicler Bede, who says that the ancient Angli, before their conversion to Christianity, began their year on December 25, and that they called what is now Christmas night the mothers' night.

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| 1 Tablespoonful Sugar | 1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM |
| 3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder. | ½ Teaspoonful Salt |

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 22, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 81 = Tls. 1.20 @ 7.26 =

Mex. \$1.69

Mex. Dollars. Market rate... 72.325

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver... —

Copper Cash... 1815

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/4 = Tls. 6.00

Exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$ 8.26

Peking Bar... 312

Native Interest... .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 35 1/4

Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/4

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s

Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.50

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2

Consols... £

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-4 1/4

London... Demand 3-4 1/4

India... (nominal) T.T. 247 1/2

Paris... T.T. 466 1/2

Paris... Demand 467

New York... T.T. 79 1/2

New York... Demand 79 1/2

Hongkong... T.T. 70

Japan... T.T. 64

Batavia... T.T. 198

Bank's Buying Rates

London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/4

London... 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-5 1/4

London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2

London... 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-5 1/2

Paris... 4 m-s. Cds. 485 1/4

New York... 4 m-s. 82 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

£1 = HK. Tls. 5.12

HK. Tls. 1 = France 5.43

" " 1 = Marks 14.44

Gold £1 = HK. Tls. 1.08

Mk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.81

" " 1 = Rupees 2.93

" " 1 = Rouble 3.23

" " 1 = Mex. 31.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 22, 1917.

Official

Philippines Tls. 0.80

Telephones Tls. 55.00

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.35

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.30

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25

Dominions Tls. 11.25

Java Consolidated Tls. 20.75

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.75 1/2

Sua Manggis Tls. 6.60

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.12 1/2

Yangtsepo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 22, 1917.

Official

Almas Tls. 11.50 cash

Direct

Trams Tls. 76.00 cash

Samagagas Tls. 1.05 cash

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 21, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	\$29,272.89	\$36,041.14
Loss by currency depreciation	6,642.98	6,901.00
Effective Receipts	\$22,629.91	\$19,140.14
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.07	28.26
Car miles run	76,145	67,904
Passengers carried	1,320,039	1,154,750

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The China Import And Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

For presentation at the Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Thursday, the 25th of March, at 4 p.m.

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders their fifteenth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended February 28, 1917.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the balance of Tls. 7,838.24 carried forward from last year, shows a credit balance of Tls. 144,862.55, which amount the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:

Pay:

a Dividend of 8%, absorbing... 32,000.00

a Bonus of Tls. 12.00 per share, absorbing... 48,000.00

to Reserve Fund for equalization of Dividends... 50,000.00

to War Funds (to be distributed at discretion of H. B. M. Consul General)... 4,000.00

and carry forward to new account, balance of... 10,862.55

144,862.55

Reserve Fund.—Balance as at February 29, 1916... 100,000.00

to which has been added... 50,000.00

making a total Reserve of... 150,000.00

Special Reserve Fund.—Balance as at February 29, 1916... 80,000.00

to which has been added... 20,000.00

making a total Reserve against risk of bad debts, of... 100,000.00

S.S. Teangtsh.—Balance as at February 29, 1916... 110,000.00

from which has been written off for depreciation... 10,000.00

leaving a balance of... 100,000.00

Buildings.—Balance as at February 29, 1916... 20,000.00

from which has been written off for depreciation... 5,000.00

leaving a balance of... 15,000.00

Land.—Value of Shanghai property as at February 29, 1916... 241,661.77

During the year surrender was made of Mow 1.1.4.0. to the S. M. Council, for the Tongyueh Road Extension, against which compensation was received of... 1,504.80

leaving a balance of... 240,156.97

Directors.—Mr. H. B. Arnhold in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., report as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton:—Fluctuations in the Cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range, and trading though fairly active, operations were principally among our Japanese friends.

Mills generally seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate and are in most cases assuming a waiting policy requiring new development in the general outlook as an incentive for fresh activities. This together with the recent rise in silver added to the various exciting war news has had a somewhat depressing effect on the Cotton Market, with the result that prices though nominal are almost the same as last week, and Cotton is being now offered more freely. Under the circumstances, it seems very difficult for anyone to form any opinion of the market, and to quote our Liverpool friends the market within the last few months has been more or less a "gamble." Tone of the Market Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown... 22.95

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal... 9.50

Price of Mid-American... 12.20

Price of Mid-American last reported... 12.19

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, May 18.51

Price of Mid-American, Oct. 17.95

Tone of market, Firm.

Indian Market:—

(March/April shipment)

Broach... 70

Hingmat... 69

Yoctmat... 68 1/2

F. Bengal... 56

Akola and Nagpur... 67 1/2

Market Quiet.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
K. K. and S. B.	\$640 B.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 370
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$250 S.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$155 B.
Mongkong Fire	Tls. 352 1/2 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	103s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 14 1/2
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80 Sa.
Raub	\$2.35
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 86 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 81
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 97 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 1/2 B.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
S.wo.	Tls. 145
S.wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 78 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Loan-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120
Kung Yik	Tls. 134 1/2 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 4.85 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$123 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.80 B.
Langkai	Tls. 18 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$92 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alms	Tls. 11 1/4 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 39 1/2
Sau Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.33 1/2
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Cheng	Tls. 12.35
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Domino	Tls. 3 1/2 Sa.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 16
Kota Rahore	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 19
Pao 15	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalian Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permatas	Tls. 3.95 B.
Rapah	Tls. 1 1/2
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 B.
Samambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 15
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.57 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.60 Sa.
Sua Kalantau	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Palping	Tls. 2
Ranah Merah	Tls. 1.12 1/2 Sa.
Rebong	Tls. 25
Ulobri	Tls. 2.40 B.
Zangbe	Tls. 6 1/2
Miscellaneous	
J. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Jully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	as 30
Shanghai Mercury	as 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 85 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

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Telephone No. 398.

Vessels To Arrive

From	Sailed	*Due
New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 20
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia	Mar. 10	Apr. 6
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
From Seattle		
Kamakura Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 2

Asquith Defends Kitchener For Shouldering Heaviest Burden in British History

Proved Troops Not Available for Dardanelles; Expedition Far from Failure, Ex-Premier Contends

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The House of Commons, today, was crowded with distinguished visitors, including the representatives of the Dominions, when Mr. Asquith rose to make a statement on the Dardanelles Report. He asked, if it was in the national interest not to print the evidence, why, in the name of common sense and common justice, did not the same argument apply to the report itself?

The problems during the first four months of the war were as numerous and complicated as ever confronted a statesman. He was content to leave the manner in which they had been handled to the judgment of history.

He defended the war procedure of the previous Cabinet and denied lack of precision or that experts were not given opportunities to express their views. He took exception to the reference made by the Dardanelles Commission to Lord Kitchener.

Defence of Kitchener

After mentioning that Lord Haldane was one of those who pressed most strongly for the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, Mr. Asquith said that, although the latter was masterful and endowed with a formidable personality and disposed to keep his own counsel, it was a complete mistake to suggest that he lived in isolation, or without consulting the opinion of other military authorities. Upon no man in their history had a heavier burden been laid. Hence, he was indignant at the recent attacks on Lord Kitchener.

The Dardanelles expedition was primarily a naval one, because Lord Kitchener proved to the War Council that troops for the purpose were not available. The War Council sent three days examining their available resources of men and even summoned Field Marshal Lord French from France, to hear his views.

Navy Favored Enterprise

The War Council also ascertained the opinion of other British and French experts. The whole opinion of naval experts was in favor of the enterprise. Admiral Lord Fisher's adverse view was not founded on technical naval objections, but on his avowed preference for a different objective, in a totally different sphere.

Dealing with the alleged delay in sending troops, including the 29th Division, to the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith emphasized the immense difficulties in the matter. The position on the Russian front at the time was bad and there was urgent pressure by General Joffre and Lord French to keep the 29th Division in the West.

Lord Kitchener might have been right or wrong; certainly he had weighty reasons and, moreover, what would have been said if the civilian members of the War Council had overruled Lord Kitchener?

Had Hourly Consultations

While the operations were proceeding, he (Mr. Asquith) was in almost hourly consultation with Lord Kitchener, Viscount Grey and Mr. Winston Churchill. Therefore, he took strong exception to the statement in the report that the War Council had not met during that critical period.

Speaking of the operations generally, Mr. Asquith maintained that they saved the position in the Caucasus, prevented for months the defection of Bulgaria, kept 300,000 Turks immobilized, destroyed the corps d'elite of the Turkish army and contributed to the recent favorable events in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia.

Sykes Says Results Worth Cost

Sir Mark Sykes declared that the operations at the Dardanelles, besides immobilizing more than 300,000 Turks, saved the Russians in the Caucasus and prevented the Turks over-running Persia and opening the road to India. There was no doubt that the operations were worth the blood and treasure spent and the declaration made by the Commission on that matter should not have been made, without a far fuller investigation.

He thought the continuance of the sittings of the Commission useless and emphasized that the Australians, New Zealanders and others who died at Gallipoli shed their blood perhaps to more advantage than in any other theater of the war.

Churchill Explains

Mr. Winston Churchill explained the standpoint of the Admiralty with regard to the decision to attack the Dardanelles. He declared that he was not endeavoring to relieve himself of the responsibility, or to transfer it to the War Council or the naval experts.

After arguing that Admiral Lord Fisher, as First Sea Lord, did not

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38 KIANSEE RD., PHONE 60

RETURNED STUDENTS TO GIVE ANNUAL DINNER

The time has arrived when the returned students of Shanghai should get together for their annual evening of good fellowship. Two such annual dinners have been held with great success. Now the number of returned men in Shanghai is larger than ever before and there is more need than ever of getting together.

For this reason the Student Bureau Committee of the Shanghai Young Men's Christian Association has issued a call for a Re-Union Dinner to be held in the Gymnasium of the Association at 120 Szechuen Road on next Monday evening beginning at 7 o'clock.

An attractive program of toasts and music is in preparation. One of the guests of honor for the occasion will be Mr. S. J. Chuan, recently of Yale, active in student affairs in America and at present the secretary in charge of the Chinese Students' Christian Association of North America who is now on a short visit to China. As for the menu itself, it will be as good as that provided in any hotel in this city.

The tickets will be \$1.50 per plate. All applications for tickets should reach the Secretary, C. F. Li, 120 Szechuen Road (Telephone 5290) by this evening. The dinner committee is composed of Messrs. S. C. Chu, Shien, S. H. N. Railway, H. C. Mel, U. B. Court Office, and David Z. T. Yui, 4 Quinsun Gardens.

The Batu Aiam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th March to 3rd April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors, R. N. TRUMAN & CO.

General Managers. Shanghai, March 16, 1917. 13095

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 30th March, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 30th of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors, GEORGE McBAIN, General Agent. Shanghai, 15th March, 1917. 13096

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mel-ching. Hardware and Metal Merchants. Government Contractors.

Materials of every description for Engineering.

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We have also Black Dye in stock. Trade Mark Zang Kun (章君) at moderate prices.

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The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1917

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Pearson, Esq.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.).
Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower Burma).
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
Haiphong, Papeete.
Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 13,500,000
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman).
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Bombay, London, S. Francisco.
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai.
Canton, Colombo, Singapore.
Cebu, Fookchow, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Harbin, Nagasaki.
Illoilo, New York, Tientsin.
Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) Roubles. 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking.
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
(Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendse) Newchwang Vladivostok.
Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama.
Dalny (Dairen) O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserves \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

W. A. HOEHN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Incorporated 1880.)
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital paid-up " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Farris Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antung, Amoy, Canton, Port Arthur, Bombay, Hankow, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tainan, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Hongkong, Singapore, Canton, S. Francisco, Kobe, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America: BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CURA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRASIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and deposits money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—Gulds 40,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—Gulds 9,225,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel Cherbon, Pekalongan, Tabin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tylatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Sourabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,357,850
Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies.

Branches:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Galle, Kota Bharu (Malay Peninsula), Kelantan, Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5555

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamai, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General. Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday & Sunday
23rd, 24th & 25th Marc

"THE BROKEN COIN"
2nd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
"When the Crown Rocked"
and
"The Face at the Window"
Very Thrilling and Exciting Scenes are enacted in these two Episodes

"JACK'S RETURN"
Interesting Comedy

"BETTY IN LION'S DEN"
A Very Exciting Comedy

"CAUGHT IN TIGHTS"
Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.
Matinee, Sunday Afternoon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C. N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mr. N. G. Beale.

Per I. G. s.s. Loonewo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Fong and Miss Mah.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. M. Greenfield.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Henkendorf and 2 children and Mr. Sherman.

Per C.M. s.s. Heinming from Tientsin:—Messrs. Kaffelhalt, P. Heath and Dent.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mrs. Y. Yoshida and 3 children, Mrs. D. W. Welch and child, Messrs. T. Kuwano, M. Matsuo, M. Hayami, T. Suganuma, H. Ando, R. Nakano, O. A. Steven, C. Cameron, Dow Chi-Jea, R. Ishiguro, K. Asano, K. Kitarishi, V. P. Wong, W. D. Sion, S. Shimazaki, Y. Sasu, K. Sudo, S. Yamamoto, I. Y. Sge, S. Tokushima, Y. Kobayashi, Y. Mawarigami, Shoef and H. Tsugi, Mrs. F. Yamamoto, Mrs. H. Sano, Mrs. White and 2 children.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

Tons		
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Mar. 30
KITANO MARU	12,500	Apr. 1
PUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Apr. 15

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	May 14, 1917

HANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Mar. 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Mar. 27
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki	Mar. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 3
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	April 7

HANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE. (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito	Mar. 29, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagi	April 5, 1917

OR JAPAN.

HIRANO MARU	16,000	Capt. H. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	April 2, 1917

OR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500		Apr. 19, 1917
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500		May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19, 1917

LCUTTA LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

MBAY LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China, Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

Quality **SWEDISH PAPER** Prices Right.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.
September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Lux	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line
8	1	0	dep. Peking	102	1	0	arr. Tientsin
112	80	84	arr. Tientsin	102	80	84	dep. Tientsin
117	60	84	dep. Tientsin	102	60	84	arr. Tientsin
118	60	84	arr. Tientsin	102	60	84	dep. Tientsin
120	60	84	dep. Tientsin	102	60	84	arr. Tientsin
121	60	84	arr. Tientsin	102	60	84	dep. Tientsin
122	60	84	dep. Tientsin	102	60	84	arr. Tientsin
123	60	84	arr. Tientsin	102	60	84	dep. Tientsin
124	60	84	dep. Tientsin	102	60	84	arr. Tientsin
125	60	84	arr. Tientsin	102	60	84	dep. Tientsin
126	60	84	dep. Tientsin	102	60	84	arr. Tientsin
127	60	84	arr. Tientsin	102	60	84	dep. Tientsin
128	60	84	dep. Tientsin	102	60	84	arr. Tientsin
129	60	84	arr. Tientsin	102	60	84	dep. Tientsin
130	60	84	dep. Tientsin	102	60	84	arr. Tientsin

Express	Mail	Lux	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Mail	Lux	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line
10	1	0	0	dep. Nanking	10	1	0	0	arr. Shanghai
140	1	0	0	arr. Nanking	10	1	0	0	dep. Shanghai
140	1	0	0	dep. Nanking	10	1	0	0	arr. Shanghai
2130	1	0	0	arr. Nanking	10	1	0	0	dep. Shanghai

Express	Mail	Lux	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Mail	Lux	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line
10	1	0	0	dep. Nanking	10	1	0	0	arr. Shanghai
140	1	0	0	arr. Nanking	10	1	0	0	dep. Shanghai
140	1	0	0	dep. Nanking	10	1	0	0	arr. Shanghai
2130	1	0	0	arr. Nanking	10	1	0	0	dep. Shanghai

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class, S - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuechowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingspan)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies.

BUT
We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT
A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA
IN RE ESTATE OF
MARIANO M. LIBANO TAN
LIBANO TAN
LIANCO.
Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mariano M. Libano Tan Lianco, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Tan Boon Tiong, Administrator of his estate, on or before August 30th, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

TAN BOON TIONG,
Administrator.
(Address)
c/o The American Consul,
Amoy, China, Feb. 16, 1917.
12919

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA
IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF
EMMA URETT MERRILL.
Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Emma Burnett Merrill, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Henry Ferdinand Merrill, 2nd, Esquire, Ancillary Executor of the said Estate, at 7-A The Bund, Shanghai, China, on or before the 9th day of September; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Ancillary Executor.

Henry Ferdinand Merrill, 2nd,
Ancillary Executor,
c/o The Public Works Department,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
7-A The Bund,
Shanghai, China.
Dated, March 9, 1917.
13013

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 30th day of March, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the 10 months ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, 23rd, to Friday, 30th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers,
Shanghai, 14th March, 1917. 13066

Try Shainin's Stores
Nanking Road and Broadway

Canadian made Chocolates and Biscuits.

"BEST by TEST"

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST
MISS GAUHMANN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 6.
20 NANKING ROAD
13147

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenning-yuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917: both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12898

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12899

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:
Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Science, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

from English into Chinese, and vice versa. Our translator is an expert with great experience. Translation is guaranteed. Speediness with satisfaction a speciality. Terms, from \$5.00 per 1,000 words. Catalogue Free. For particulars address:

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favoured with instructions from the
CONCERNED
will sell by Public Auction
at
No. 405 Avenue Joffre
corner of Avenue du Roi Albert
on
Tuesday, the 27th March
at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Valuable and Super or Household Furniture and Sundries
comprising: Hall, Drawing Room (including piano and piano-player), Dining Room, Bedrooms, Bathrooms, Pantry, Kitchen and Garden

On view on Saturday,
Sunday & Monday.
R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Auctioneers.
Telephone No. 4240.

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NOTICE

The first floor of the CARLTON CAFE is for hire exclusively for private entertainments, with the excellent Orchestra and Ballroom included.

PRICES

including catering, on application to the Manager.

13028

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
 30,625 Tons
 will be despatched from
 Wosung
 for
Manila and Hongkong
 to be followed by
 R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"
 and subsequent sailings of these
 steamers.
 For further particulars apply to
**Canadian Pacific Ocean
 Services, Limited**
 Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
 Tel. 181-182

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, owing to the shareholders desiring to discontinue the business, the firm called Teh Kong Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtau, Weihsen, Tsinan and Shanghai, has been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang (裕源昌), through the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu (馮初山, 王紹波). The sale includes all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings. Hereafter all business formerly carried on with various parties by the Teh Kong Ziang, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., will be fully undertaken by the said Yue Yuen Chang (裕源昌), and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿
 Yee Ngoh Ming 奚菊銘
 Lee Tze Ping 李子賓
 Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
 Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, on the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an agreement has been entered into between the shareholders of the firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue Yuen Chang have bought from the shareholders the business of the firm named Teh Kong Ziang at Tsingtau, Weihsen, Tsinan and Shanghai, with all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings. Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang will take full responsibility for all business, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., formerly carried on by the said Teh Kong Ziang, and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
 Chee Yoh Chen 紀玉臣
 Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

BILL SMITH

"Bill Smith was bustled - not a 'Sou'."
 Everyone wondered what Bill would do.
 He pulled a richa from under his night.
 Had a Gordon Gln Cocktail and blew out the light.

GORDON GINS MAKE
 THE
 BEST COCKTAILS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants



Friday, March 30th
**GRAND
 MASQUERADE BALL**

AT
THE ALHAMBRA
 No. 9 Siccawei Road.
 THE NET PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED
 TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
 Full Orchestra
 ADMISSION \$5.00
 Light Refreshments

There are six boxes and a balcony which will be auctioned and knocked down to the highest bidder on SUNDAY, MARCH 25, at 11 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's, Kalee Hotel and Alhambra
 FRANK HYDE, Manager.

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES
 24th March, 1917

1st Saddling Bell
 at 1.30 p.m.
 Special Trains
 12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m.

Entrance Tickets \$1.00
 each
 Tiffins

Tiffins will be served by
 Messrs. Shepherd and Yih
 Tse-shan at the Race
 Course.

By order.

Y. J. CHANG,
 Secretary.

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)

Young Spring Chickens

Eggs for setting \$2.75 per doz.
 Broody hens (native) \$1.00 each

CANTOROVITCH

Spring **SALE** now on of General
 Outfitting Goods and Ladies' Hats

103 BROADWAY

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tonight !!

Tonight !!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

THE
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
"HIGH JINKS"

From the Adelphi Theatre, London

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's. Prices as Usual

PITKIN'S SALES ROOM

No. 73 Range Road. Tel. No. 3255

For High-class Toilet Requisites manufactured
 at The Pitkin Laboratories

J. M. PITKIN & CO., Newark, New York.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
 Representative.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Grand Re-opening

After extensive alterations and
 redecoration under the auspices

of
THE OVERSEAS CLUB

Monday, April 2nd, 1917

When you think of an Article which
 is manufactured 2000 miles distant
 from Shanghai, in the far interior of
 China, in Szechuen Province,
 manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in
 Pink, Light Blue, Light Green,
 Cream & White.

Think of

The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25
 Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
 Chungking, West China

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2433

7% (Short Term) Loan 1917

Under the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922. The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Applications for debentures should be addressed to The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangs Road.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

Other Business and Official
 Notices will be found on
 Pages 8 and 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
 Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
 be Prepaid

Replies must be
 called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

A QUALIFIED man, neutral, capable of petroleum and water researches by boring, offers his services here or elsewhere in China. Has operated the following rigs: The Williams rig (American); The Mather and Platt's rig (British); The Rand drill rig (American); The Davis-Calyx rig (British). Can build his own hand-power percussion outfit. Apply "Driller," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATED Neutral, speaking English, French, Dutch and German, besides Eastern languages, seeks position, preferably in large hotel, as assistant-manager or reception clerk. Apply "Hotel," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

A QUALIFIED Coal Mine Manager, neutral, having successfully managed a large coal mine for owners in the East, offers his services to foreign or Chinese owners. Moderate salary and commission. Has references and papers to show. Apply "Coal," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

A FOREIGN secret service man, with excellent record of work done in China for neutral Government, speaking six different languages, offers his services for secret investigations, political or otherwise. Government work preferred, be it for Chinese or other Governments. No Germans or Austrians need apply. Written proofs of work done will be shown to bona fide inquirers. Strict secrecy observed and expected. Replies to "Secret Service," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

A PROSPECTOR, qualified, neutral, with accurate knowledge of geological conditions as pertaining to different minerals and ores, offers his services for mineral research work. Does his own Assay and Analysis work in the field. Moderate pay, expenses and commission. Apply "Prospector," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

A CERTIFICATED English lady teacher (10 years' experience) seeks employment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXPERT Accountant seeks position. First-class references. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

GENTLEMAN wishes to recommend excellent English-speaking boy; prefers position with bachelors. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

HIGHLY-educated Chinese stenographer is open for immediate engagement. Moderate salary will be accepted. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typist desires position; two years' experience. Neutral. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, stenography and typing after office hours, Saturdays, Sundays. Competent American woman. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, position as godown keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, steno-typist. State nationality, age, previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bath. room and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.

Terms: Monthly and very moderate.

Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184

THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

MOST comfortable quarters

offered in private residence to

married couple or two bachelors.

Garden, tennis, garage. Apply to

Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

13172 M 28

TO LET, two well-furnished

flats, verandah, bathroom, kitchen

attached. Rent Tls. 25, Tls. 30;

piano, taxes, water included. 8

Ward Road.

13158 M 25

TO LET, furnished room, with

bathroom attached, in Yangtzepoo

district. Bachelors only need apply

to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

13148 M 23

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3

Minghong Road), telephone 2650,

central, comfortable furnished

rooms, with or without board.

Terms moderate.

12988, T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

SMALL furnished house or flat wanted by two bachelors, Americans. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

13182 M 28

WANTED, an unfurnished flat

of two rooms, or would share

house with any quiet and respectable

family. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

13166 M 28

WANTED immediately, a house

or flat for office, on or near the

Bund. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

13154 M 23

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

13106 M

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, complete, comfortably furnished household of four-roomed house for American married couple; lease can be taken over. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

13177 M 25

FOR SALE, a very fine concert

grand piano, by Bluthner, Leipzig,

of medium size, imported 4 years

ago, and well looked after. May

be tried on application to R. W.

Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and

Brokers, 7-8 French Bund. Telephone No. 4240.

13151 M 27

VIOLIN and English conversation lessons wanted by Chinese gentleman, twice weekly, American or English teacher preferred. Must be near Eastern district. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

13174 M 25

WIRELESS telegraphy class for beginners opening soon. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

13180 M 27

JAPANESE LESSONS wanted for an hour each evening. Replies, stating previous experience and terms, which must be moderate, to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

13152 M 28

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Russian lessons. Lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

13126 M 25

PRIVATE lessons, in English by

certificated professional English

lady teacher. Reasonable terms.

Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

13089 M 25

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Ally) desires to take lessons in French conversation and piano. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

13058 M 25

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by an American couple, without children, from April 1, in Central district furnished bed-sitting or two adjoining rooms with bath, with or without board. Apply to Box 279, THE CHINA PRESS.

1318

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13162 M 25

BRITISHER desires room and board, in private Russian family. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

13160 M

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TO LET for immediate occupation, the four-roomed dwelling house, with attic, No. 18, Haining Road, porcelain bath and large servants' quarters; very cool in summer. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

13179 M

HOUSE TO LET, 45 Bubbli Well Road; furniture can be taken over by valuation. Apply premises.

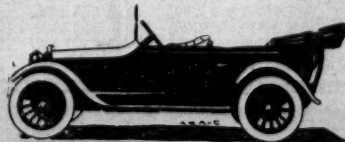
13181 M

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